FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 124 *27 June 1985*

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AFP: GORBACHEV HINTS USSR MAY LEAVE GENEVA TALKS

AU261701 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 26 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today hinted that the Soviet Union might pull out of the Geneva arms talks if the United States "continues in the direction" of the "star wars" project.

In a speech at Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, Mr. Gorbachev said that if Washington does not change its attitude, the Soviet Union "might reexamine the overall situation," for it could not permit negotiations again being used to "mask military preparations." "The American program for the militarization of space is an obstacle that bars the way to an understanding at Geneva," he said.

U.S. DEVELOPMENT, RETENTION OF CW AGENTS HIT

PM261339 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Lessons of History: Events and Documents": "Their Weapon is 'Silent Death'"]

[Excerpt] The appearance of the means of mass destruction, which spare neither military nor the civilian population, is causing widespread protest. Sixty years ago, in June 1925, the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare was opened for signing. Our country acceded to that international treaty in December 1927. Over 100 states are now party to it.

The Geneva protocol played and continues to play an important role in deterring the use of chemical weapons in war. However, it does not prohibit the development, production, or stockpiling of chemical warfare agents. For that reason the international community now faces the task of completely eliminating the danger of chemical war.

This task is topical also because the imperialist states, primarily the United States, are not only developing new types of chemical weapons and increasing their stocks but are also using them contrary to the provisions of the Geneva protocol. Suffice it to recall the U.S. aggression against the Indochinese peoples. From 1961 through 1975, the U.S. military dispersed over 72 million liters of toxic agents over Vietnam. As a result, 43 percent of forestland and 44 percent of arable land were affected just in the south of the SRV. People suffered above all. Over 2 million people were affected by posion and thousands died.

The U.S. military department is supplying chemical munitions to the dushmans, waging the war against people's Afghanistan, and to the Somocista counterrevolutionary gangs in Nicaragua.

Over 150,000 tons of toxic agents are now stockpiled in America's arsenals. That is enough to destroy all life on the planet many times over. But it is not enough for the Pentagon! The U.S. military department has begun implementing a "chemical rearmament" program. The implementation of that program over the next 5 years will cost $10 billion, which will be spent on acquiring a further 5 million of the most up-to-date chemical munitions. That includes binary shells. The proposal is to stockpile them primarily in Western Europe where an additional 19,000 tons of "silent death" are planned for deployment.

President Reagan recently held a conference in the White House involving the members of chemical weapons commissions.

Perhaps the conference discussed the reduction of stocks of toxic munitions? Not at all. The main theme of the meeting was how to push through Congress more quickly and request for $1.5 billion for the "chemical rearmament" of America in the next fiscal year.

The international public firmly opposes these plans, which are dangerous for the cause of peace. The Soviet Union has submitted a draft "Basic Provisions of a Convention on Prohibiting the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Eliminating Them" to the United Nations. According to that document each state will assume a commitment that it will never under any circumstances develop, produce, or acquire them in any way and will not stockpile chemical weapons, store them, or hand them over to others. They must be completely destroyed.

The USSR and all the Warsaw Pact countries support initiatives on the creation of chemical-weapon free zones in different part of the world. Last year they proposed to the NATO states that Europe be freed of chemical weapons. Unfortunately, there was no reply. But the peoples of the Old World, like those on the other continents, are increasingly persistently demanding that "silent death" and other types of weapons of mass destruction be banned.

B. PONOMAREV WRITES ON USSR'S DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

PM250941 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Boris N. Ponomarev: "Creation and Peace Are Indivisible"]

[Excerpts] Work for Peace

The Soviet people are devoted to creative work for peace. They do not need war. It is unnecessary to demonstrate that there is an underlying interconnection: In order to improve the socialist society built in our country and to resolve the problems confronting us on a long-term basis, we need a secure peace. Moreover, it would be senseless to set these tasks if we did not aim to maintain peace today and in the future.

This is convincing and objective proof that there is no "Soviet threat"; the fabrications about this "threat" are essentially the only, the false, argument of those who advocate the continuation of the arms race. In the USSR there are no classes or social groups which are politically or economically interested in increased military expenditure and in fomenting international tension. Peaceful coexistence, renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use it, disarmament, and a ban on war propaganda have been endorsed in the USSR Constitution. "The Soviet Union," the USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declared 23 June 1981, "threatens nobody and aspires to confrontation with no state, East or West."

But we cannot fail to bear in mind that the United States and NATO are operating from stances of confrontation and increasing the weapons aimed against us. The current U.S. Administration's eagerness to achieve military superiority is demonstrated in this and in many other respects. The stances and actions whose goal is to achieve this unattainable aim are directed at spurring on the arms race and subjecting international relations to the arbitrariness and arrogance of the potentates of this world. This is a threat to all peoples and all sovereign states. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union is adopting the appropriate defense measures. This is not our choice, however, and our aim is different. As Mikhail Gorbachev has stated, we wish to revive the spirit, atmosphere, and significance of detente, and "we intend to continue to advance toward a reliable system of international order and security."

It is precisely this aim which is pursued by the Soviet Union's many peace initiatives. The attention of the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries was drawn to them again by the 10 May 1985 appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. They are: to prevent the militarization of space; to reach an agreement on nuclear arms limitation and reduction; to reach an understanding to recognize and give compulsory status to certain rules governing relations among the powers possessing nuclear weapons; to have adopted by the nuclear powers which have not yet done so the pledge not to use nuclear weapons first; to conclude between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and on maintenance of peaceful relations; to rid Europe completely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, as well as chemical weapons; to create nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, northern Europe, and other regions of the continent; not to increase but to reduce military expenditure; to reach mutually acceptable agreements at the Stockholm Conference and in the Vienna negotiations; to eliminate the sources of tension and conflicts among states in various regions; to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis; to increase the United Nations' role and efficiency.

Negotiations

The Soviet approach to the disarmament negotiations embodies the following cardinal points: 1 -- The Soviet Union does not aspire to the attainment of military supremacy over the United States and the NATO countries and does not aspire to the attainment of unilateral advantages, but it will never permit anyone's supremacy over it or over its allies. 2 -- The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the negotiations becoming a smokescreen for the subsequent acceleration of the arms race. 3 -- We want a real and thorough reduction of the stockpiled weapons and to avert the creation of more and more new weapons systems, either in space or on earth. This is why the Soviet Union resolutely opposes U.S. attempts to exclude certain kinds of weapons, particularly offensive space weapons, from the Geneva negotiations on one pretext or another, despite what has been agreed.

To prevent the arms race from spreading to space, to halt it on earth, and to carry out in practice a reduction of nuclear and other kinds of weapons -- this is the imperative of our time. As that famous Spaniard Cervantes used to say, it is not weapons but reason that grants real superiority. Now, confronted with the harsh realities of the nuclear era, millions of human beings and the most varied sectors of society have discovered, or are discovering, the great truth of this thought. It is very important that this acknowledgement become universal at last, that this truth become the guiding principle of the interstate policy of all nations, large, medium, and small. Here we are totally and entirely on Cervantes' side.

In the present situation much depends on the European countries. Their role in world politics is objectively increasing. This does not require in the least a choice between an inclination toward the USSR or toward the United States. It is Europe's own stance concerning the measures necessary to maintain and consolidate peace, irrespective of who proposes them. Nobody now can ignore the voice of the European states. Europe possesses sufficient economic and political weight to enable it to really exert an influence on the solution of world problems.

25 JUNE CEMA SESSION, TIKHONOV SPEECH REPORTED

PM261145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by TASS special correspondents V. Talanov and A. Shapovalov: "In the Fraternal Countries' Interests; 40th CEMA Session"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 25 Jun -- The CEMA countries are successfully implementing tasks to intensify and further enhance the effectiveness of social production on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, to improve the population's material and cultural living standard, and to develop mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

The participants in the 40th CEMA session which opened today in the Polish capital unanimously note that the establishment of socialism and the development and prosperity of their countries became possible thanks to the great victory over fascism in World War II, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution. It is being emphasized that the formation of the world socialist system created conditions for the assertion of international economic relations of a new type based on the principles of socialist internationalism, full equal rights, and respect for sovereignty and national interests. Today socialism acts as a mighty international force, and insuperable factor of peace and man's progress.

Taking part in the work of the session are delegations from the CEMA countries headed by G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; To Huu, first vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of Romania; N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

A Yugoslav delegation headed by B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, is taking part in the session in accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government.

Representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, Socialist Ethiopia, and the Republic of Nicaragua are taking part in the work of the session as observers.

The session was opened by W Jaruzelski, who was warmly greeted by those taking part. The 40th session, he said, is taking place at a historic period. Last month we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism. The determining role in the victorious end to the war belongs to the Soviet Union and its heroic army. The antifascist and liberation forces of other countries wrote a glorious page. The Polish people are proud of their selfless liberation struggle.

Our session is also taking place at the time of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. A meeting of leaders of the pact states was held in the Polish capital recently. In connection with the existing threat to peace from imperialism, a threat which has been growing recently, it was decided to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact.

The socialist community countries, as was stressed again during the Warsaw meeting, invariably come out for detente and the development of equal interstate relations.

The Soviet Union's proposals put forward at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva and the Soviet Union's practical steps to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles and other measures are the latest graphic confirmation of this. We fully support these Soviet initiatives, W. Jaruzelski said. They accord with the Polish people's vital interests.

Under the conditions of the present complex international situation, constant concern for the intensification of cooperation between the socialist states and the strengthening of their international solidarity is particularly important and necessary. The economy is a main and decisive sphere of our cooperation. This was reaffirmed by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow. The conference's decisions were an important incentive factor in the development of the CEMA countries' economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and we are working on their implementation. Our parties' strategic course toward the intensification of the economy and the growth of the efficiency of economic management is being developed and consolidated. The coordination of our countries' socioeconomic development plans is continuing and bilateral programs for economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000 are being drafted and adopted.

W. Jaruzelski expressed the certainty that the results of the 40th session will raise CEMA's role still further as the coordinator and organizer of multilateral cooperation, make a valuable contribution to the improvement of the mechanism of socialist economic integration, and make it possible to concentrate efforts on the solution of the most important, priority tasks facing our countries.

The session then set about examining the questions on the agenda. J. Obodouski, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, delivered the Executive Committee report on CEMA's activity between the 39th and 40th sessions.

The sesion's participants are examining questions of the progress in coordinating the CEMA countries' national economic plans and capital investments for agreed fields and establishments for 1986-1990 and of the draft program for the CEMA countries' co-operation in economizing and making rational use of material resources for the period through the year 2000 and other questions.

The discussion of the reports began at the plenary session.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

This CEMA session is taking place during a period saturated with important political events, he said. Recently, the people of our countries solemnly celebrated the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism in World War II. This victory was the turning point in the history of mankind and marked the beginning of the establishment and development of a world socialist system. Lenin's penetrating foresight that socialism would inevitably turn into a force "capable of having a decisive influence on the whole of world politics," has come about.

Now, in the life of the fraternal countries, the responsible period of preparation and holding of the forthcoming party congresses and of defining new targets for social and economic development for the next five-year period and in the long term has begun.

The level of development reached by the countries of the community, our cohesion, our increasing cooperation, enable us to look to the future with confidence. But our responsibility for the fate of socialism and the need to solve new complex and large-scale tasks oblige us to work still more intensively.

The Soviet people are approaching the 27th party congress during a great creative upsurge. The fulfillment of the tasks set for the main indicators in the current 5-year plan period is being assured.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum put forward a broad program to speed up the country's socioeconomic development, its main aspect being scientific and technical progress. These matters were thoroughly discussed at the recent conference in the CPSU Central Committee. In his report, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented an comprehensive analysis of the country's socio-economic situation. Paths were mapped out for the dynamic development of the national economy for the next few years and in the long term.

It is a matter of advancing rapidly in strategically important directions, structurally reorganizing production, and changing to intensive methods and efficient forms of management and to a fuller solution of social problems. It is along just these lines that we are completing the work on the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000. The forth-coming 12th 5-Year Plan period must be a turning point in this respect. It is called upon to set the tone for the whole long term.

These problems are no less acute within the framework of the community. The agreed strategy worked out by the Moscow economic summit conference is directed toward their solution.

The need to speed up socioeconomic development, stressed N.A. Tikhonov, is also dictated by the fact that an alarming international situation persists through the fault of imperialism. The aggressive policies of the United States, the new arms race round, and in particular, the nuclear arms race, unleashed by the United States, attempts to militarize space -- all this acutely aggravates international tension. Imperialism is stepping up subversive activities against the socialist countries in political, economic, ideological, and military areas. The Bonn conference of the heads of seven leading capitalist states has shown this convincingly yet again.

The main emphasis is placed on weakening socialism economically and on breaking up the unity among the fraternal countries. This makes it incumbent on us, as has been noted at the April meeting of Warsaw Pact heads of states, to unite our efforts even closer and to act even more vigorously and in a more coordinated manner so as to strengthen the economic might of our community, in the interest of preserving the military-strategic parity that has taken shape, averting nuclear catastrophe, and countering Western economic pressure. Consequently, both internal and external conditions urgently demand that major new steps be accomplised in the development of both the national economy and cooperation between fraternal states.

At the 38th CEMA session, measures towards realizing the decisions of the economic conference were outlined. The Executive Committee report at the present session gives a detailed account of the initial results of the work done. We share the conclusions and appraisals contained in it.

N.A. Tikhonov went on to comment that in fulfilling the conference decisions, the community countries have made progress in coordinating economic policy. Bilateral programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 have been signed by the majority of countries. Coordination of national economy plans for the next 5-year-period have entered the final stage. In order to satisfy the CEMA countries' rational requirements of fuel and raw materials, long-term cooperation schemes are being drawn up, including such major projects as Krivoy Rog Mining and Concentration Combine, and the Yamburg-USSR Western Border Gas Pipeline.

CEMA bodies are preparing a number of agreements on joint development and introduction of new equipment and technology. At the current session we will sign general agreements on two important problems: flexible production systems and the use of natural gas in place of oil products which are in short supply.

In a word, we can see that the decisions of the economic conference are being implemented in practice. However, we must move even faster and do a great deal more.

In connection with this, I would like to emphasize the importance of the Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of Fraternal Parties, devoted to economic questions. The conference has shown that the stepping up of party influence is capable of accelerating considerably our integration, ensuring a more in-depth study of the practice of economic construction in our countries, and ensuring that the best achievements of the fraternal countries are made use of to raise economic efficiency and speed up the rate of our development.

The main thing upon which it is essential we should concentrate our efforts is to bring about a decisive turnaround in cooperation towards the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The comprehensive program being drawn up collectively will be of prime importance. It is designed to set out for the long term, up to the year 2000, the foundation for joint actions in the key directions of scientific and technical development. We link with the realization of this program the transfer to new generations of machines and modern technologies, the renewal of production stocks, and the solution of other economic and social tasks. This is why it must be an action program with specific targets and completion schedules and be a clear guide to the final results. It is the duty of the CEMA Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee to ensure that the program is drawn up in good time and to a high standard, so that we may adopt it at the next CEMA session.

The decisive say in retooling all sectors of the national economy on the basis of scientific achievements belongs to machine building and primarily its base sectors -- machine tool building, tool building, electrical equipment, especially electronics, and the production of computer hardware and robot technology. The recently created CEMA Committee for Machine Building is called on to exercise effective leadership of the coordinated development of these sectors. The committee's attention must be focused on specialization and sharing in the creation and production of the most important machinery and equipment capable of revolutionizing production, ensuring work based on advanced technologies, increasing labor productivity many times over, and substantially reducing materials-intensiveness. All this work must be based on the widespread introduction of uniformity and the application of CEMA standards.

Without this we shall not achieve the intended volumes of production of this kind of goods, nor, consequently, the necessary increments in labor productivity.

It is indicative that in those branches of engineering where cooperative links have been most developed, for example in atomic engineering and computer technology, the demands are already being satisfied basically, thanks to production in the CEMA countries.

Experience of cooperation in the framework of "Interelektro" deserves attention, where work is being done through the whole cycle -- from the beginning of research up to serial production and reciprocal deliveries.

It is very important that the most effective forms of joint production and scientific and technical activity should be used in other branches too, first and foremost in electronics, radio technology, instrument building, and machine tool construction.

Speeding up scientific and technical progress and raising the efficency of production are inseparable from improving the quality of all output. Solving the problem of quality -- this is also solving the problem of quantity -- is a reliable way of meeting more fully our countries' needs and of eliminating deficits.

Regularly comparing products with the best analogous products should become part of the practice of joint work. In the Soviet Union measures are being implemented to substantially increase output which is competitive on the world market. It is towards this that we are orienting our industrial enterprises, design and planning organizations. Ministries, and departments. This matter is, of course, something we have in common. It is time to exclude the production of output which is not up to world level.

Another leading direction in our cooperation is the economy of material resources. This is the most rational way of solving the problem of fuel and raw materials. For many countries in the community, economy has already become a weighty factor in not only raising production efficiency but also in providing the necessary resources. Our country, for example, has recently speeded up the reduction of metal and energy consumption within the national income. In 1985, as compared with 1980, 117 million metric tons of comparison fuel will be saved and the machine-building and construction industries will save more than 7 million metric tons of rolled ferrous metal.

In the new 5-year period, we plan to provide almost three-quarters of the growth in the national economy's requirements in fuel. Nevertheless, we still have enormous reserves here.

We attach great importance to the cooperation program for saving material resources up to the year 2000, presented at the current session. Through major, collective measures to develop and extensively introduce resources-saving technological processes and machines and new materials, it will substantially complement the efforts being made in each country. It is necessary for the measures agreed upon to be implemented in practice in good time and consistently. The CEMA Committee for Material and Technical Supplies should take charge of the organization of this work.

We also think that the potential for cooperation may be more actively placed at the service of social tasks. In the coming 5-year plan period, deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods are being somewhat increased, but the possibilities for division of labor are still not being used to their full extent. We could also do considerably more to technically re-equip the light and food industry for trade, and to develop the sphere of consumer services.

At the final stage of cooperation of plans, additional measures must be taken for a fuller satisfaction of the requirements for foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, and also the equipment for the appropriate industries.

We consider cooperation in reconstructing and modernizing enterprises producing consumer goods to be a promising form of cooperation. We have handed on to the fraternal countries a series of proposals, including proposals to construct turn-key projects. It is believed that this could be a weighty factor in expanding mutual commodity turnover.

Taking as the point of departure the community's international interests, N.A. Tikhonov said, work on cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia should be stepped up. These countries are building socialism under particularly difficult conditions and need of our help and support.

This must understandably be utilized as assiduously and efficiently as possible and be combined with the full involvement of internal sources.

In the new 5-year plan period, the Soviet Union intends to increase its economic assistance to these countries to create and develop vitally important industries, including production for export. It is obviously necessary to expand cooperation in solving these problems within the CEMA framework too. The Soviet delegation supports the proposal for special consideration of questions of increasing the division of labor with Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba at the routine meeting of the CEMA session.

We welcome the representatives of the developing countries who are taking part in our work, and would like to stress again our fidelity to the course for all-around cooperation with the liberated states, our support for their efforts in the struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of independence and the development of the national economy.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries, invariably supports normal and equal relations with the capitalist states and their economic bodies in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. In this respect, CEMA has recently put forward a new initiative to organize mutually advantageous cooperation with the EEC. It is our conviction that cooperation of this kind would correspond to our mutual interests and would be useful for improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

At the current session we are examining the urgent tasks of deepening our interaction, exchanging experience, and are jointly searching for methods to speed up our progress on the basis of those principled accords and decisions that were adopted at the Moscow economic conference.

The documents presented for examination at the session contain practical measures, the implementation of which will help toward a further unification of efforts of the community countries.

In conclusion N.A. Tikhonov said: the Marxist-Leninist policy of communist and workers' parties of fraternal countries, ideological unity, cohesion of our peoples, the striving to contribute worthily to the common cause are a strong guarantee that the new historical tasks of socialist and communist construction will be successfully solved.

TIKHONOV, GDR'S WILLI STOPH MEET IN WARSAW

LD261715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Warsaw today.

A friendly conversation took place between the heads of government of the two countries on questions of bilateral relations and the participation of the USSR and the GDR in the multilateral cooperation of the socialist states within the framework of CEMA. Particular attention was paid to the tasks of the economy decisively putting on a path of intensive development by accelerating scientific and technical progress, and making broader use of the possibilities of socialist economic integration.

Taking part in the conversation on the Soviet side were Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; on the GDR side, was Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

TIKHONOV REMARKS AT 26 JUN MEETING NOTED

LD261959 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 26 June (TASS) -- The resolution of their most important tasks is linked by socialist countries with the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, with the emergence of advanced boundaries in the matter of intensification of production. This was stated by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He spoke at a meeting which took place today in Warsaw with the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic (PRP) Council of Ministers, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and heads of delegations, taking part in the work of the 40th sitting of the CEMA session taking place here.

Nikolay Tikhonov continued: In the socialist countries' support for the course of the utmost intensification of the economy, on the basis of accelerating scientific and technological progress, we see a very important prerequisite for uniting our efforts in that direction. At present this is the most important thing for strengthening our general position in the economic competition between two systems.

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed: We gave all that is essential for socialist positions in the world to become more and more firm. There is resolve to advance along the mapped-out path, leaning on the enormous economic and scientific potential, natural wealth, and great unused reserves. A durable basis to our cooperation is the unity of aims and practical policy of our fraternal parties.

All that we are doing together strengthens our position in the struggle with imperialism, in warding off its attempts to achieve military superiority, said Nikolay Tikhonov. Despite the complexity of the international situation, we will not weaken our efforts in order to improve it; we will try to prove the advantages of socialism in peaceful competition. Of course we will care about the security of the socialist community, as is demanded by the situation.

DISCUSSION OF 26 JUN SESSION ISSUES CONTINUES

LD261626 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 26 TASS -- Questions of the further deepening and perfection of cooperation of the CMEA countries are discussed at the 40th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held at the level of heads of government in the Polish capital.

The discussion of reports and draft documents continued today. Speakers point out that within the year that has passed since the Moscow economic summit meeting, the CMEA member-countries rose in 1984 by 3.6 per cent in 1983, industrial output went up by 4.4 per cent, agricultural output by three per cent. The programmes of housing construction are being implemented. The material base of education and culture is consolidated. Medical services and social welfare are being improved.

Fulfilling the guidelines of the economic summit meeting, the CMEA countries have done a lot to increase the scientific and technical potential. About three thousand scientific and scientific-production organizations now take part in multilateral co-operation in the framework of the Council. New or perfected designs of machinery and equipment are created on this basis. Promising materials and preparations are manufactured.

Speakers pay much attention to questions of collective drawing up in the CMEA of a comprehensive programme of scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000. International collectives of scientists decided on the themes of research and development projects on agreed upon priority directions of scientific and technical progress. They comprise large-scale introduction of electronics on the basis of wide use of computer and micro-processor equipment, comprehensive automation, including flexible automated productions, the development of biotechnology, etc.

The meeting of the editing commission discussed draft documents of the CMEA session.

The session continues.

RYZHKOV ATTENDS CEMA SESSION, VISITS WARSAW WORKS

LD262253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Rhyzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is taking part in the CEMA session sitting, today visited the (Hidomat) Automatic Stamping Works in Warsaw. This enterprise's products are well known in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

BRIEFS

CEMA MEETING ON HOUSING -- A scientific-technical conference of CEMA member-countries, held in Kalinin, was devoted to questions connected with reducing expenditures in housing and civic construction. Its particpants discussed ways to reduce design and construction costs in the socialist community states. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 21 Jun 85 LD]

GROMYKO ADDRESSES COMMISSION FOR YEAR OF UN

PM270935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: United Nations and the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] TASS -- Today on 26 June, the 40th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, a meeting was held of the commission for observing in the USSR the Year of the United Nations Organization and the International Year of Peace. The meeting was presided by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Opening the meeting Andrey Gromyko said: An act of great historic importance, the signing of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, took place exactly 40 years ago, on June 26, 1945, at a conference in San Francisco. The importance of the event we are celebrating lies in the fact that this document is not just an international agreement. It will not be an exaggeration to say that it is a treaty of treaties. Commitments stemming from it have a priority over all other treaties and agreements.

Today we pay tribute to the live and functioning organism of the United Nations Organization. For forty years the United Nations Charter has been working for peace. Expressed in it are the interests and aspirations of peoples that have lived through the tragedy of two world wars, their resolve to prevent a new war. The opening words of the charter sound solemnly and strongly: "We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war..." The charter calls on all states to live together in peace and to unite efforts to maintain international peace and security. These binding provisions of the charter actually incorporate the concept of the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states regardless of the differences of their social systems, that was set forth by the founder of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin.

The leading role in the drafting of the United Nations Charter belonged to the Soviet Union. When thinking about the future during the grim war years our country set forth and consistently upheld the task of creating such a system of international relations under which victory over Hitler Germany and militaristic Japan would not become just a reference point marking the beginning of yet another period between wars.

It is apt to recall here that Moscow is the cradle of the idea of the United Nations Organization. It was in Moscow, in October 1943, that it was stated for the first time on behalf of three powers that an organization of universal security would be set up after the war, but it took much effort to turn this aim into reality. Nevertheless, with our heroic army's decisive victories at the fronts and the unprecedented anti-fascist and democratic upsurge in the whole world, it proved possible to formulate the norms by which states should abide in order to ensure for all peoples life under conditions of peace.

The charter binds all UN members to honor such principles as equality and self-determination of the peoples, non-use of force, a peaceful settlement of international disputes, and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another. These are the principles for which the Soviet state has pressed since the first years of its existence. In the charter they have gained universal recognition as a law, precisely as a law of international life.

From the moment of the United Nations' formation and at all stages of its work, the Soviet Union has always been an advocate for maintaining and strengthening cooperation among the states which were allies in the war against German fascism and Japanese militarism. This aspect of UN functioning is exceptionally important from the standpoint of preserving and enhancing peace. The interaction of these states is envisaged by the rule of consensus among the permanent members of the Security Council in making decisions on the issues of substance, in other words the main issues. The Soviet Union has always favored such consensus for the sake of accomplishing the objectives and principles of the charter, in the name of the United Nations' fulfillment of its lofty mission.

It would be relevant to recall that while having given consent to the formation of a world security organization, our wartime allies, notably the United States and Britain, made quite a few attempts to lend it such features as would meet their selfish aims. They wanted to make it into an instrument of their policy, having selected for the purpose the question of procedures to regulate the adoption of decisions in this organization.

Instead of consensus among the great powers in decision-making, they suggested that decisions be made simply by a majority, despite objections from the Soviet Union. In other words, they wanted to foist their decisions upon our country. Its voice against this or that proposal pushed by Western powers would have simply been ignored.

Naturally enough, this whole concept was vigorously opposed by the Soviet Union. The issue was: Either the new organization would be founded on the principles of justice, on the principles of consensus among the great powers in decision-making on all important issues, or there would be no world organization, in which case the responsibility for that would rest on the Western powers. I recall a conversation I had with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt in 1944. When our stand was set forth to him on behalf of the Soviet leadership, he realized that the attempts to form the new organization as a tool to be used by the Western powers would not lead to any agreement between the allied powers. The U.S. President came to see that agreement must be sought not on the path of pressure on the Soviet Union but on the path of cooperation with it with regard for the rightful interests of the Soviet Union which had by then actually routed the main forces of German fascism.

What happened next was the American President himself suggesting at the Crimean conference of the leaders of three powers, the USSR, the USA, and Britain, a formula that was based on the Soviet proposal for decision-making procedures at the United Nations. That one was accepted. Outwardly, this looks like a paradox. Even if it does, it is good that in the long run the three allied powers took a common stance and the way to establishing the United Nations was cleared.

As far back as the charter's signing, the Soviet delegation emphasized that it gives a possibility to every member of the international organization, to all states to make a contribution to the common cause of maintaining peace. That this is really so has been borne out by the fact that over the four past decades some 110 more states have joined the United Nations.

Relying on the charter's provisions, the Soviet Union, just as other socialist countries, has always worked to make sure that the main place in UN activities be occupied by the issues of limiting and banning arms, first of all nuclear weapons, and the issues of bringing about disarmament, up to and including general and complete disarmament. The process of asserting the just principles of the charter in the practice of international relations was not at all, and still isn't, going smoothly, but it has nevertheless developed.

That the organization, which has grown with the admission of new members, mostly former colonial and semi-colonial countries, has begun together with us, and ever more vigorously, to act from the charter's positions has also been a factor of no small importance. Since the UN founding much experience has been accumulated and good political and legal groundwork laid for the peaceful cooperation of states belonging to different social systems and different military-political alliances.

The established practice whereby, when entering agreements and signing documents to develop their relations with other countries, states deem it necessary to reaffirm their commitment to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, a commitment to peace and the policy of defusing tension, is a manifestation of respect for the charter.

With a view to consolidating this trend, this policy in world affairs, the Soviet Union has constantly come forward with major peace initiatives. The world has now got accustomed to lending an attentive ear to every statement, every word uttered in Moscow for the benefit of peace, for the benefit of removing the threat of nuclear war. Our people, our party, and the Soviet leadership may be justly proud of this.

The Soviet people extend a friendly hand to all nations, all states, big and small, urging them to fight actively against nuclear war so that an insurmountable obstacle be mounted in the way of those forces which are pushing the world to the precipice.

Many of our initiatives have won UN approval. As a rule, they get the votes of the vast majority of the world organization's members. We see this as confirming the consonance of our policy with the aspirations of all nations.

We may take pride in the fact that the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have made it possible to breathe life into the activities of the United Nations which was for long frozen by the icy winds of "cold war." The organization has taken a number of major decisions meeting the goals and principles of its charter. This has, of course, increased its political potential as an instrument of peace.

But the UN's potential is still far from being tapped in full. Who is guilty of this? The culprits are the forces fueling the arms race, the forces of militarism, and their address is well known.

The United Nations can and should play an ever greater role in international life. It should press for the charter and the decisions made on its basis not to remain on paper but be translated into reality. It is exactly in such a way that it is possible and essential to raise the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations.

The sweeping change that has taken place in the world since the charter's signing has not cast doubt on the value of its provisions, even if some people claim it has. Who are these people? They are those who would like to evade abiding by the charter, who have committed themselves to the arms race which has assumed such a scope as has given grounds for people to call it mad.

Some people are no longer content with the runaway arms race on earth and are anxious to spread it also to outer space in the selfsame pursuit of the chimera of military superiority and world domination. No, it is not because the Charter and activities of the United Nations are not up to snuff, but through the fault of militarist forces that the people are marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization amid mounting concern about the fate of peace.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that today, just like 40 years ago, the people are looking to the United Nations with hope. They believe in the possibility of attaining its lofty goals, but they are also increasingly aware, and this is good, that each state should wage tireless struggle, jointly with others and on its own, to defend peace. There is now no other choice available. Being passive and indifferent in this struggle benefits the enemies of peace.

The United Nations has come out forcefully and repeatedly for accomplishing such overriding tasks as those of keeping the arms race out of space, freezing nuclear arsenals, banning all testing of nuclear weapons, and reducing their stockpiles until their complete elimination everywhere. The United Nations is also known to have taken decisions against such a barbarous kind of weaponry of mass annihilation as chemical warfare agents. In other words, the organization has been firm and consistent in speaking out for curbs on the arms race in all areas.

The United Nations Organization has given its due to the noble move by the Soviet Union which has made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That has been a bold decision. If the other nuclear powers showed readiness to follow the example of the Soviet Union, the whole world would breathe more freely. A solid basis would be furnished also for the examination of other acute problems of international life.

This year abounds in anniversaries, but the following historical milestone ought to be specially mentioned. It is 25 years since the UN General Assembly adopted, on the Soviet Union's proposal, the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. That decision has appreciably changed the appearance of the present world. The UN member-states should press in good faith for stamping out both the seats of war danger and the survivals of colonial and racist oppression. These survivals, regrettably, still linger on.

This is a view taken not only by ourselves but by the overwhelming majority of the UN member-states. Last year they voted for a draft resolution we had sponsored, whose headline needed no comment as it was on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical systems of other sovereign states. Such policy was strongly and unequivocally denounced by the world forum. It would not be inappropriate to remind of that decision those who are organizing acts of sabotage and undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, or Kampuchea.

Our principled line for practically implementing the provisions of the UN Charter has remained unchanged throughout the four post-war decades: The Soviet Union honors the signature that has been put on its behalf under the UN Charter.

I would like in this connection to recall the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet Union, being a determined opponent of settling contentious international issues by force, has always attached and still attaches great significance to the United Nations as an effective instrument of peace and is prepared to undertake further steps so that the just and democratic principles, on which the United Nations has been founded, become firmly established in the practice of international relations.

This is especially relevant today. Just like it was during the fight by the peoples of united nations against facism, humankind now also has a common enemy -- the threat of nuclear catastrophe. In these conditions the motto keynoting the efforts of the United Nations Organization and its member states should be the words "beat the swords into plowshares" inscribed on the widely-known sculpture that has been presented to the organization by the Soviet Union and installed in front of the UN Headquarters in New York City.

We Soviet people have been able to see ourselves on more than one occasion how crowds of people gaze at that peace symbol of bronze.

Having considered the question of observing United Nations Year and International Peace Year in the USSR, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has pointed out that the events organized within their frameworks should help enhance the joint actions of states and peoples to eliminate the war danger and increase the UN prestige and role in strengthening peace.

Our commission has a plan of work, which takes account of the recommendations of the UN General Assembly. We have informed UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar about the plan's contents.

Today we are to examine how the plan is being carried out and what is to be done so that the measures it calls for yield maximum effect. I would like to conclude this statement with a simple phrase. Wherever the great struggle for peace, for life on earth will be taking place, the United Nations will always find the stalwart support of the Soviet state.

Reports on measures being conducted within the framework of the UN Year by Soviet public organizations were made by Aleksandr Yakovlev, chairman of the Soviet UN Support Association, and by Oleg Kharkhardin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and Anatoliy Gurinovich, foreign minister of the Belorussian SSR, informed the commission about measures being conducted in the Ukraine and Belorussia in connection with the UN Year.

The speeches stressed that the decision by the UN General Assembly to mark 1985 as the United Nations Organization Year and 1986 as International Peace Year is particularly important in conntection with the celebration this year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

It was thanks to this victory that the United Nations was created, in an atmosphere of a powerful antimilitary democratic upsurge and of the colossal growth in the prestige of the USSR, which had borne on its shoulders the main burden of the war. The Soviet Union succeeded in attaining the enshrinement in the UN Charter of norms by which all states should be guided, so as to guarantee for all peoples life under conditions of peace and progress.

Taking part in the session of the commission were Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Leonid Zamyatin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the VLKSM [All-Union Lenin Young Communists League] Central Committee; a number of ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees, foreign ministers of union republics, CPSU Central Committee and Moscow Gorkom CPSU staff, ministry and departmental staff, and heads of public organizations.

LOMEYKO EXPLAINS USSR STANDS ON UN, CYPRUS, HIJACK

LD261458 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists took place today at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry in connection with the meeting of the commission for the holding in the Soviet Union of the Year of the United Nations Organization and the International Peace Year.

Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, familiarized journalists with the speech of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister who is the commission's chairman. Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that from the moment of the United Nations foundation, at all stages of its activity, the Soviet Union has been and remains supporter of the maintenance and consolidation of the cooperation of states that were allies in the war against German fascism and Japanese militarism. This aspect of the United Nations functioning is extremely important from the viewpoint of the safeguarding and consolidation of peace.

Answering questions from newsmen, the chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry said that in the 40 years that have passed since the foundation of the United Nations Organization it has proved its vital necessity. Considerable experience has been accumulated in the past years, sound political and legal foundations of peaceful cooperation of states belonging to different social systems, to different military-political alliances have been laid down.

The Soviet people extend the hand of friendship to all peoples, all states, large and small, urge them to struggle vigorously against nuclear war so that an insurmountable obstacle be placed in the way of those forces that are pushing the world to the abyss.

Answering the question about the Soviet Union's attitude to the United Nations efforts for the settlement of the Cyprus problem, Vladimir Lomeyko said that the Soviet Union supports constructive efforts of the United Nations Organization and its secretary-general aimed at overcoming the deadlock over the Cyprus problem. We believe this would also be promoted by the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus in the United Nations framework, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

He stressed the USSR declares invariably in support of the independence, sovereignty, terrirorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respects its status of non-aligned state. We are convinced that withdrawl of all foreign troops, dismantling of foreign military bases on the island, an end to outside interference are the main conditions of a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of appropriate resolutions of the United Nations with taking into account the lawful interests of both communities. The Soviet Union condmens the attempts to create a so-called "independent Turkish state" in Cyprus and holds that these actions are aimed at partitioning Cyprus and contradict decisions of the United National General Assembly and Security Council, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry said.

American journalists asked the question about the Soviet Union's attitude to the seizure of 40 American hostages in Lebanon. Vladimir Lomeyko stressed in his speech that the Soviet Union has always declared and declares against such acts impermissible from the viewpoint of international law. The Soviet Union declares consistently that all questions be settled through political talks and peaceful settlement. At the same time, not one tragedy in the world should be /viewed in isolation from the concrete situation, Vladimir Lomeyko said. Violence breeds more violence. This is why the origins of hatred should be remembered. They are that in the Middle East' Israel and those who back it try to avoid a just solution of long ripe problems and use force to achieve their ends.

PRAGUE: LOMEYKO INTERVIEW ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD271004 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2015 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Interview granted by Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to Josef Moravek not further identified; date, place not specified; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dear viewers, let me now introduce to you Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I would like to ask him several questions dealing with Soviet-American relations. What is the state of Soviet-American relations to date?

[Answer] To put it briefly, the state of these relations is unsatisfactory. In many respects, there is tension in these relations, but this is particularly reflected in the fact that there has been no progress in the talks on curbing the feverish arms build-up, primarily a nuclear buildup. It is clear that the question of disarmament is the key question not only of Soviet-American relations, but the international situation in general. The fact that the U.S. Government pursues the course of gaining military superiority over the USSR cannot be without negative consequences. Therefore, in talking about obstacles to improving Soviet-American relations, we must say that it is above all the lack of political will by the current U.S. Government. This is reflected in everything, but let me mention one example, a kind of psychological example.

When one meets American political representatives, or observes how they conduct talks or discussions with Soviet representatives, the picture is as follows -- I speak from my own experience, I actually experienced such situations: At the table there are two delegations. One observes, say, George Shultz. Well, he reads the text of the U.S. position as if he is giving some sort of lecture. He does not provide any arguments regarding this position to -- maybe -- convince us of its correctness. He simply reads and reads. The saddest thing is that he does not seek compromises. You will never hear from Shultz: Let us seek a mutually acceptable formula based on equality and equal security; it is as if the political idioms of the seventies have been completely forgotten. What we see is self-righteous and hard behavior which appears to say: Either things will go this way or there will be no agreement at all.

I think that in an attempt to bring back the past, when the United States was able to talk from the position of strength, the present American Government lives under a very dangerous illusion. The essence of objective reality is that the world has changed. The United States can no longer dictate its conditions, in the first place because an average equilibrium and military-strategic equality have been achieved. This is a factor playing the decisive role at the moment. The USSR has achieved this equilibrium and will not give it up.

[Question] Talking about equilibrium, the official statements of Soviet representatives are known. According to them, equilibrium will be maintained even if the "star wars" plans are realized; that is, the United States will not achieve any superiority. What, then, is the point of the "star wars" plans?

[Answer] As you know, this, so to speak, is the sore point at the Geneva talks. No progress has been made there, not because we now want to accuse the U.S. side in line with the principle: When there is no success, blame the other side. The crux of the matter is in something else -- in the fact that the American delegation and the American Government unfortunately do not want to observe the agreement concluded in Geneva on 8 January between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz.

The goals and subjects of the talks were clearly defined in that agreement: to assess the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons as an interrelated group of weapons with the aim to halt the feverish arms buildup on the ground and to prevent it in space. Now they appear to ignore this agreement. Just as they did in the past, they now say that the so-called SDI will develop irrespective of the Geneva talks.

We are not alone in viewing things this way. This view is shared by American scientists, including several dozen Nobel Prize winners. We all think that this so-called SDI -- and I underline so-called, because in fact it is an aggressive initiative -- is, first, impossible to realize from the technological point of view when it comes to looking for 100 percent guarantees, and second, they will spend a huge amount of money and yet fail to achieve set objectives.

So here we have the logical question you have put to me -- why? I think that the main cause is in the following. The U.S. military-industrial complex, in particular the California-based aerospace monopolies, who, by the way, made Reagan the President, cannot carry on developing without vast long-term programs stretching over many years. The point is that the world has already, so to speak, been saturated with ordinary missiles. They need something new, something big enough to guarantee truly fat profits for many years to come. The so-called initiative fulfills this role. Multimillion contracts [as heard] are already being concluded. So, huge amounts of money are being given to the monopolies in order to gain military-technological superiority in the hope that the USSR will not be able to keep pace and that the United States has much more advanced computers and technology.

What, then, has gone wrong? The point is that the move A-2, A-4 in their chess game will not be followed by an identical move on our part. I think that our defense policy will be based on the principle that is most important from our point of view: We will not allow the emergence of any threat to our security or the security of our allies, and we will ensure a balanced equilibrium. We do not need any superiority. The danger of "star wars" is that the United States in fact provides a stimulus for another round of feverish arms buildup on the ground, which is something needed by other monopolies. This is a truly fiendish scheme.

One more aspect is worth mentioning. From the point of view of future generations, these plans are profoundly amoral. Do note President Reagan's view: Allegedly, this is a profoundly moral initiative because it involves the setting up of a kind of anti-nuclear zone; nuclear weapons are not to be allowed to kill people and destroy buildings. It sounds quite attractive, but is unrealistic. You cannot make such a zone totally weapons-proof. I underline, this is the view of American scientists alone. Are they, perhaps, lesser patriots than Mr President?

There is another aspect. Should such a system be created? According to American estimates its maintenance will require $30 billion annually. It's like repairing a constantly leaking pipe; vast amounts of money are being thrown out of the window. Let's apply the test of morality: Has any living politician the right to adopt decisions which would have to be paid for by children? Should he burden those who are still unaware of such things with his bad decision?

'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES TIED TO HOSTAGE SITUATION

LD271242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tension in the Near East is growing. It has been reported from Washington that the Pentagon has announced that exercises codenamed Bright Star will be held on the Egyptian and Omani territory in July and August.

Even though the Pentagon's announcement asserts that these exercises have nothing to do with the situation resulting from the seizure of American hostages by Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims, observers view the announcement as proof that Washington is preparing a military operation against Lebanon. UPI news agency points out that several thousand U.S. servicemen will be transported to the Near East region to participate in the exercises: They will be on hand should Reagan decide to embark on a military operation against Lebanon.

TASS CITES ARAB INTERVIEW OF REAGAN ON MIDDLE EAST

LD270824 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 27 TASS -- Correspondent [as received] Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The U.S. policy in the Middle East is oriented solely towards ensuring its own imperialist interests and the interests of Israel, its strategic ally. This follows from President Reagan's statement in an interview with Arab journalists.

The White House chief tried to prove that the United States is allegedly deeply interested in ensuring a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the region. In the process, he made it utmost clear, however, that the administration's Middle East policy is based, as before, on the principle of separate treacherous deals between Israel and Arab countries. The Camp David accords, which had thrown many years back the prospect of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problems and created conditions for a more intensive U.S. military-political penetration into the Middle East, are taken as a "model."

At the same time, the President has again rejected, without offering anything genuinely constructive, the idea of the convocation of the international conference on the Middle East, which is supported, as he was reminded by journalists, by many Arab countries. Reagan also brushed aside the view, expressed by many public figures, politicians and statesmen in the region, who note the consistent and constructive character of the Soviet Union's stand in the quest for a genuinely just settlement.

Reagan also touched upon the issue of the situation around Afghanistan, hypocritically emphasizing the need for a speedy settlement of the situation. In actual fact, the United States does everything to aggravate the situation still more and to broaden the scale of the undeclared war which is being waged by it against the people and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is known to have recently released another 10 million dollars in aid to gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

KACHANOV: U.S. WAITING FOR CHANCE TO INTERFERE

LD262302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The REUTER agency reports from Washington that President Reagan is ready to take further steps, including a blockade of Lebanon, if his diplomatic efforts aimed at freeing the passengers of the hijacked Boeing 727 are unsuccessful. This threat was made by a White House spokesman after the U.S. National Security Council met on Tuesday. Here's Yevgeniy Kachanov with a Radio Moscow commentary:

It should be stated at the outset that Reagan's diplomatic efforts, which are being advertised in every possible way by official Washington propaganda, are, in actual fact, extremely remote from what is understood by the term diplomacy in the civilized world.

The campaign of threats against Lebanon began immediately after an American passenger aircraft en route from Athens to Rome was seized by a group of Shi'ite Muslims. There is no doubt that hostage-taking is an illegal act, which contradicts all the norms of international law. It is equally indisputable however, that this incident can only be seen in the context of Israel's policy of brigandage:

Israel, likewise in violation of international law, yet with the obvious support of the United States, is holding almost 800 Lebanese citizens in Atlit prison. Their liberation is the principal demand being made by the Shi'ites who have hijacked the airliner.

Of course, the White House could influence its Near Eastern partner Tel-Aviv and settle the situation in a peaceful way without particular difficulty. However, as we can see, instead of doing so, it is brandishing a club. The American aircraft carrier Nimitz, the battleship South Carolina, the missile-carrying destroyer Kidd, 5 accompanying ships, and almost 2,000 Marines from the special Delta Force assault and sabotage group, have drawn up to the coast of Lebanon.

American aircraft fly daily over Beirut. They are threatening the Lebanese Government, which in no way supports the actions of those who seized the hostages, with a military blockade of the country, prevention of the delivery of goods, and other punitive measures.

The impression is being created that Washington was merely waiting for an opportunity to effect new widescale interference in the Near East.

This is the start of a war, Caspar Weinberger, the head of the Pentagon publicly announced. The aim of this war, as you will understand it, is not at all the freedom of the hostages -- Washington has long been frankly expressing its dissatisfaction with the way events have been developing in the region. It is dissatisfied with the fact that the Lebanese Government annulled the capitulatory agreement with Israel and that the Israeli Army was forced to abandon occupied parts of Lebanon. It is displeased too with the sharp growth of the anti-American mood, both in Lebanon and in other countries in the Near East. Through its new military intervention into the region, the U.S. Administration wants to change the situation in its favor and, of course, in the favor of its strategic ally, Israel.

In this connection one should not forget that not all problems can be resolved by force. As regards the anti-American mood in the Near East, one can practically almost certainly predict that new intervention by the United States would have as one of its consequences the magnification of this mood many times over.

KOLESNICHENKO: U.S. SETS EXAMPLE FOR TERRORISM

LD232121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jun 85

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] The Near East is still a flashpoint in the world. As was stressed during the Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow, Israel's continuing aggressive actions in Lebanon, with the direct support of the United States, are the cause of the explosive situation in that region. It is particularly alarming in Lebanon at present. When discussing the situation in that country, both sides in the Moscow talks laid special stress on the inadmissibility of the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon in any form.

To judge from all accounts, a new provocation is now being concocted against Lebanon.

Taking advantage of the incident involving the American Boeing-727 aircraft which was seized by a group of Shi'ite Muslims, the Reagan administration this week sent war ships from the sadly renowned U.S. 6th Fleet to the Lebanese shores. These include the Nimitz atomic aircraft carrier, the South Carolina cruiser, and the Kidd destroyer which is equipped with guided missiles. At the same time, landing craft of the U.S. Navy carrying 1,800 Marines on board are moving from the Gibraltar area. As the American newspapers themselves report, the Marines, together with the special Delta force troops, could be landed on the Lebanese coast in order to take control of it. At the same time, a chauvinist campaign has been unleashed in the American press calling for some sort of "revenge" and direct use of force against Lebanon.

One wonders what Lebanon has to do with it? International terrorism deserves every censure. There are international conventions to fight air terrorism. By the way, the United States flouts these same international conventions. It suffices to recall that the American authorities are still harboring such air bandits as the Brazauskas bandits, who once hijacked a Soviet aircraft and killed the stewardess.

And another question: Who is setting an example for the terrorists? Is it not the country which raised terrorism to an international, state level? For if one takes, for instance, Washington's relations with the small state of Nicaragua, this is the most classic example possible of state terrorism. There you have the participation of the CIA in mining Nicaraguan ports, sending bands of contras into the country's territory, and the threat of direct military intervention which is increasing literally with every day. The other day, as NEWSWEEK reported, Mrs Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent representative at the UN, sent $2,500 to the Samoza counter-revolutionary fund. This, so to speak, is her personal contribution, her personal affair. But both Kirkpatrick and other reactionaries which have now grouped themselves around the White House managed to get multimillion allocations from the U.S. Congress for the Somoza bands, which are being armed and set upon the peaceful citizens of Nicaragua by the U.S. Government.

FALIN SEES REAGAN'S WORDS, DEEDS AT VARIANCE

PM241328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Interview? No, a Program"]

[Text] It has been noted that the less a person knows the more sweeping are his judgments. Anything incomprehensible or alien to him comes from the devil. He does not care to think, is too busy to read a book, and his self-assurance prevents him from asking questions. And for what anyway? There is much sadness in great recognition and he only wants to taste life's joys. In general, all blockheads are the same, and political ones have an irrepressible longing for arguments and instructions

Take the current U.S. rulers. Hardly a day passes without one of them being bound to show his "erudition" in criticizing communism, against which backdrop the famous Ellochka of I. Ilf and Ye. Petrov could at least lay claim to a seat on the U.S. National Security Council. That is nothing to be surprised at. None of these "experts" has seen a genuine Marxist text in his life. At best they have heard rumors or commentaries by the very Nazi specialists in anticommunism who after the war generalized all their vastly rich experience to serve Washington. For certain of them newspaper caricatures serve as a primary source in social studies. Why not? Primary education involving entertaining pictures has given the world several child prodigies.

Yet one has to say that they are bound by their position. It is one thing to be a parliamentarian, a State Department or Pentagon staffer, or even a minister.

It is quite another to be head of state. Any falsehoods coming from the President or any display of lack of respect on his part for the principles of international law, foreign interests, or the facts -- all this rebounds on the prestige and interests of the United States itself. But what if the supreme official, forsaking all propriety, blasphemes, slanders, and engages in inflammatory statements in the style of the gutter press? Mellifluous delivery cannot turn bile into treacle.

IZVESTIYA reported R. Reagan's recent interview with the notorious CIA offshoots -- Radios Liberty and Free Europe. In format it consisted of replies to questions prepared beforehand, long beforehand -- back during the time of Washington's betrayal of the cause of the anti-Hitler coalition and its imposition of the "cold war." Essentially the head of the administration rehashed the program formulated back then of "rolling back communism" and "undermining the authority of the Soviets," for the sake, as was sometimes made clear in 1945, of "democracy" not for the peoples in general but exclusively for the United States. More often, in order to deceive the public, they would also cite "human rights," brand "totalitarianism," and call on God as their witness...in line with the maxim that if you don't swear an oath you won't even believe yourself.

It was difficult to believe and not get confused. They carved up countries, continents, and the world and depicted themselves as devotees of concord and good-neighborliness. They sweated over the plans for German rearmament, used the "reborn Germany fighting on the side of the Western allies" against the USSR, and had to pretend that the United States favored the fulfillment of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions on the demilitarization of the aggressors. Practically all U.S. Government documents since fall 1945 have preached a "preemptive attack" against the Soviet Union and have given specific timescales for inflicting mass strikes using nuclear, radiological, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, while outwardly, in order to calm their own population and allies, they had to talk about "defense." It was a pure case of split personalities and policies.

R. Reagan, of course, knows this, but it is necessary to show that U.S. imperialism has mellowed with age. These altruists prepared to give their last bean to their neighbor settled on the Potomac. Unlike communists they are not dreamers but "realists." The President terms "communist views" and our desire to nurture the "ideal man" "utopian." The assumption that communists may have noble aspirations is not a feat on the part of the White House chief but blatant cunning. It was needed to reinforce a trivial idea -- the dream of an improved society is impracticable -- and thereby impress the "supremacy" of the American "way of life," which "tolerates a certain amount of evil that good might prevail." "It is this moral struggle," (between good and evil) R. Reagan philosophizes, "that is the foundation of civilization." So there you have the foundation of the position of strength policy, interference in other people's affairs, and the justification for wars. Without conflict, without violence, and without weapons civilization will decay and good will wither. The fable of the hawk that kissed the chick to the last feather [allusion unknown] is an old one.

But what about the solemn UN promises to assert a just peace for future generations and declare war illegal, promises that the peoples have not forgotten? No way. "The great hopes for postwar peace," the supreme U.S. administrator stated, "were illusory because they were based on an unrealistic understanding of what is needed to establish genuine peace." Yet another "utopia." The Western leaders of the World War II period, in R. Reagan's opinion, were too reverential toward Moscow's viewpoint and interests. He would not have bungled things in that way.

This meaningful admission did not stop the President from going on to state that "in the last 40 years we have shown the Soviet Government that we are guided by exclusively peaceful intentions," and, inspired by his fairytale, he added that even with its "colossally superior nuclear and military might" the United States has "never tried to impose our system or ideology on others." "If we acquire some arms we use them exclusively for purposes of defense." The United States "wants peace, a lasting and genuine peace where all can live under conditions of freedom."

The adjective "genuine" is the key which has to bear the weight of the entire structure. "Genuine" means "realistic"; "realistic" means conforming to Washington's view of democracy, human rights, and so forth; "free" means having rejected communist teaching. In short, "genuinely lasting" means peace reduced to the single Washington denominator and subordinate to U.S. leadership.

For 40 years the United States has not stopped trying to prove to us that it would be better for the Soviet Union to "come to terms" with this prospect. To make the "proof" even more convincing Washington created the "colossal supremacy" in nuclear and conventional arms which the President referred to. With the same intentions the United States surrounded us with military bases, overthrew legitimate governments in neighboring states to the USSR, and set up amenable governments in their place. No, the United States was not intending to impose its system or ideology on us by preparing a "war based on ideological motives." Its plans included the destruction of the Soviet state and its dismemberment into individual dependent protectorates, not because we threatened the United States. The Soviet Union was simply an obstacle in the way of U.S. hegemony.

The H. Truman government had "exclusively peaceful intentions" when it claimed that the "long peaceful coexistence of communist and capitalist states is impossible," that communism is incompatible with "U.S. national security interests," that in the struggle against communism defensive measures are inadequate, and in order to crush communism all means are good and justified. R. Reagan does not even need to flick through the old papers. One of the authors of the "defensive doctrines" of destroying and dismembering the Soviet Union and completing what was beyond the Nazi reich is Presidential adviser P. Nitze. He can give his patron a great deal of information about the former "love of peace."

But we are probably tilting at windmills. If the present administration's aggressive course regarding Nicaragua is the very embodiment of the struggle for "freedom," "democracy," and "peace" there can be no other judgment about the "cold war," the plans for nuclear attacks on the USSR and the other socialist countries, or the numerous military adventures staged by the United States.

They pray to one god and bow to another. Have things perhaps reached the stage where for him, as once was the case for J.P. Morgan, special issues of newspapers and journals are printed without unpleasant news or gloomy references? Whatever, ignorance is no excuse. This aphorism of Spinoza's is particularly topical in our informed age. It is hardly worthwhile for Washington to rely on the peoples being like certain Western figures and having memories so short they cannot distinguish black from white.

PATOLICHEV MEETS CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD OFFICIAL

LD241614 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, had today a conversation with Charles Mayer, minister of state responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. They discussed questions of the further development of trade between the USSR and Canada. Canada's Ambassador to the USSR Peter Roberts took part in the conversation.

U.S., UK, CANADA ACCUSED OF SUPPORT FOR INDIAN TERRORISTS

LD261039 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 26 TASS -- The All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization has accused the governments of the United States, Canada and Britain of openly conniving with anti-Indian terrorists.

In a statement issued here today, it said extremists operating in those countries under the slogan of establishing a "state of Khalistan" and openly urging acts of terrorism against India were going unpunished by the authorities of the United States, Canada and Britain despite Indian's repeated protests. The imperialist powers were thus accomplices in the heinous crime committed against an Indian airliner. It was they that were using extremists as tools for destabilizing the political situation in India.

TELEVISION SERVICE EXPANDED THROUGHOUT DRA

TA261919 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The DRA government is devoting a great deal of attention to the expansion of the television network in the country, since television in Afghanistan, as a country in which a large number of its people are illiterate, fulfills an extremely important role.

During the last few years Afghanistan's central television broadcast its programs from Kabul, but recently television stations began operating in Qandahar, Herat, Jalalabad, and in the capitals of some other provinces in that country. Moreover, construction of a receiving and transmitting station in Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan province, is on the verge of completion. This station, which has been constructed with Soviet technical assistance, will provide conditions for the reception of Afghanistan's central television programs by satellite.

LE DUAN MAKES TASHKENT STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD261328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] An SRV party and government delegation, headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, which is on its way to Moscow for an official friendly visit, made a stopover today in Tashkent.

The delegation arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA Welcome

LD262128 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrives in Moscow for an official friendly visit today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation is led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Today's PRAVDA carries a photograph and the biography of the head of the delegation.

"The Soviet Communists, all Soviet people warmly welcome an official friendly visit to the USSR by a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan and express firm confidence that the visit will become a new important milestone along the road of the further strengthening and development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the sake of building socialism and communism in our countries, in the interests of the socialist community, the cause of peace and progress."

TASS REPORTS ON RESULTS OF MSZMP PLENUM

LD270915 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest June 27 TASS -- The Hungarian People's Republic highly assesses and fully supports Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives towards curbing the arms race, including in the outer space, towards improving the international climate. This is stressed in a communique issued here today on the June 26 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) which discussed urgent international issues and the results of the elections to the national assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and local soviets.

At the same time, the communique points out, the plenary meeting noted that the activities of aggressive imperialist circles, the intensification of the arms race, and the fanning up of regional military conflicts pose a serious danger to the whole world.

At the same time the foreign policy of socialist countries, the antiwar demonstrations of peaceloving forces of the world exert a favorable influence on the world situation. Together with its allies the Hungarian People's Republic promotes the successful work of the Stockholm conference, as well as consistently observes the principles of the Final Act of the European conference, strives to keep up and strengthen the process that began 10 years ago in Helsinki.

The Hungarian People's Republic comes out in favour of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. The plenary meeting expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and denounced the economic blockade declared by the USA against Nicaragua.

USSR-SFRY BODY ENDS BUSINESSLIKE ECONOMIC TALKS

PM251535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Contacts"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun -- A session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held here 18-20 June.

The committee examined the progress of consultations between USSR and SFRY planning and foreign trade organs on questions of developing economic cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990. Particular attention was paid to deepening and expanding production specialization and sharing and the need to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into production.

There was discussion of questions connected with implementing existing USSR-SFRY trade and economic agreements as well as preparing long-term programs for scientific and technical cooperation and providing for the transportation of goods between the two countries. During the session it was noted that, according to preliminary estimates, Soviet-Yugoslav commodity turnover in the present 5-year period is worth more than $35 billion, that is, has almost doubled compared with the previous 5-year period.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav delegation by B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The committee's work proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT ON PONOMAREV VISIT TO SPAIN

PM261330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun First Edition p 4

["Joint Announcement on the Visit to Spain by a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, was on a visit in Spain from June 16 to 24 at the invitation of Las Cortes Generales.

The delegation consisted of V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union; P.A. Naumov, secretary of the USSR Parliamentary Group; I.I. Gladkiy, deputy chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities; and deputies T.V. Gamkrelidze, V.V. Karpov, and N.F. Orlova.

The delegation was received by His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain. A meeting was held between Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Boris Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation. In the course of the meeting Boris Ponomarev handed in to the head of the Spanish Government a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Boris Ponomarev also met and talked with Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran. The Soviet and Spanish MP's met at Las Cortes Generales. Senate Speaker J.F. de Carvajal; Senate Presidium members J.C. Guerra, L. Urcelay, I. Gaminde, F. Gil, and J. Serrano; and F. Valderrama, chief of the Senate Speaker's Secretariat, took part on the Spanish side in conversations in the Senate. Congress of Deputies speaker G. Peces-Barba and Congress of Deputies Presidium members L. Torres, A. Carro, J. Verde y Aldea, S. de Vicente, M. Fernandez Espana, and J.M. Pedregosa took part in conversations in the Congress of Deputies.

The Soviet delegation met with members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of both chambers of Spain's Las Cortes Generales.

B.N. Ponomarev also had a conversation with M. Fraga Iribarne, leader of the opposition in Las Cortes Generales.

During its stay in Spain the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the government of the Madrid Autonomous Region and the city of Valencia, where it had meetings with representatives of the city's municipality and leaders of the Valencia Autonomous Region cortes and government. The delegation visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises and historical and cultural monuments. In Madrid the members of the delegation met with senior officials and activists of the "Spain-USSR" Association.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Spanish relations, a fresh important impulse to which has been given by the visit to the Soviet Union of King Juan Carlos I and the meeting in Moscow in March this year between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain. The sides feel that a further comprehensive development of Soviet-Spanish relations is of a positive significance for both countries and can make a contribution to stabilizing the situation in Europe and to a general improvement of international relations. Contacts between the parliaments of the two countries are an important component element of Soviet-Spanish relations.

In the course of an exchange of views on a broad range of international issues both sides expressed their concern over the developments of the recent years, the continuing confrontation, and the arms race, which is assuming an increasingly dangerous character.

The Soviet side expressed its conviction that the cause of the current abnormal and dangerous state of affairs is the policy of the leading circles of the USA and NATO, which refuse to face current realities in the world and wish to ensure military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The Spanish MP's were familiarized in detail with the Soviet Union's constructive proposals on improving the international situation, which were put forward in the speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the documents of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressing that the Soviet Union does not threaten anybody's security either in the West or in the East. This stand stems from the very nature of the Soviet socialist state. It is determined by the essence of the Soviet people's peaceful creative plans.

The Spanish side pointed out that Spain, which belongs to the Western community, pursues a policy of peace and cooperation with all countries. The stands of the two states are close on a number of issues, above all concerning the need to put an end to confrontation and return to detente, albeit there are different views on other problems. It was stated that the Soviet Union, which knows well what war is like, does not wish an armed conflict, and does not constitute a military threat to Spain.

The representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Spanish Las Cortes Generales were unanimous that it is necessary to effect a change in the course of events, to secure a relaxation of tensions, an end to the arms race and a reduction of arms so as to proceed to a new detente, to the development of normal, civilized international relations between countries irrespective of their social systems. This would accord with the interests of all peoples of the world.

Both sides were agreed that all peace-loving countries and peoples have a stake in a success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, which are designed to lead, in conformity with the Soviet-American understanding in January this year, to non-militarization of outer space, to a reduction of the strategic nuclear and medium-range weapons.

In examining the situation in Europe, the sides stressed the importance of observance by all countries of the principles jointly sealed at the all-European Helsinki conference 10 years ago. This would make it possible to strengthen security in Europe and to ensure broad, mutually beneficial cooperation of all European countries. It is also necessary to ensure a consolidation of the principle of non-use of force in relations between states and to increase the effectiveness of military confidence-building measures.

The Soviet side has highly appreciated the role of Spain in the successful hosting of the Madrid meeting of the countries participating in the all European process. Both sides declared for a successful completion of the meeting of these countries in Stockholm.

The talks covered problems of the situation in separate regions of the world. The significance was stressed of maintaining relations of peace between the Mediterranean nations, of turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation. The sides have declared for resolving disputable issues and lessening tensions everywhere, in particular, in the Central American region, solely through talks, and are against any interference from the outside in the internal affairs of states.

Upholding the principles of peaceful coexistence, the right of peoples to independence and an independent path of development means upholding peace in this day.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet extended an invitation to the leaders of Spanish Las Cortes Generales to go on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation has been accepted with satisfaction.

The meetings and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and well-wishing, under the banner of the common striving to strengthen trust and cooperation between the USSR and Spain.

PRAVDA: FRG 'GREENS' MAY COOPERATE WITH OTHER PARTIES

PM251852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: " 'Green' Party Congress"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jun -- The "Green" Party Congress, which discussed the question of parliamentary cooperation with other political parties, has ended in the West German city of Hagen.

The resolution adopted by a majority vote of congress delegates recognizes for the first time in the party's history the possibility of such a step. It is true that the party leadership's freedom of maneuver is restricted by being made suject to the condition that the "Greens" aim for the adoption of decisions suitable to them on the most important issues.

The congress has drawn certain conclusions from the party's recent major defeats at the land elections in North Rhine-Westphalia and Saar, approving measures to narrow the gap between "realistic politicians" and "fundamentalists" who must now resume intraparty dialogue. The "realistic politicians" advocate cooperation with other oppostion forces, while the "fundamentalists" categorically reject it. The congress has formed two commissions for the Federal Bundestag elections in 1987: an election campaign commission and a program commission.

The congress has approved an appeal to scientists and workers engaged in the military industry to cease all participation in research into the militarization of outer space.

Today's newspapers write that, despite the resolutions that have been adopted, the "Green" Party has simply failed to overcome the crisis within its own ranks. It is still suffering from fragmentation and from the lack of a clear-cut program of action and a precise organizational structure.

AL-ASAD, RAFSANJANI TALKS INCLUDE HOSTAGE SITUATION

LD261942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 25 Jun 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The acute situation in the Near East, especially in Lebanon, was considered during the talks of Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, and other Syrian leaders with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament. [Video shows al-Asad and Rafsanjani seated during talks, and also pictures of other unidentified people present at the talks]

Western newspapers speak of an attempt by Damascus to use negotiations to reach a solution to the crisis concerning the release of the American hostages and the freeing of Lebanese prisoners languishing in Israeli jails. It is reported that Nabih Birri, the leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement, intends to visit Damascus.

L'HUMANITE says that the armada of U.S. warships off the shores of Beirut is hampering a solution of the problem regarding the release of the hostages. It is known that Birri has demanded that the Washington administration withdraw the U.S. naval forces from the Lebanese coast.

ARAB UNITY KEY TO MIDEAST PEACE; TALKS PROPOSED

PM241420 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Kusayelyan "International Review": "The Near East: Minefield of Conflicts"]

[Excerpts] Official Tel Aviv has stated that on 10 June the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon was finally completed. In fact, the interventionists were forced to withdraw after encountering the determination of the Lebanese patriotic resistance, supported by Syria and the Palestinians, and after losing over 5,000 men killed or wounded. But they remain in that country today.

By bringing collaborationists into the limelight, organizing acts of provocation against the UN forces in southern Lebanon, and causing splits and dissension in the Lebanese ranks, Israel is continuing to perpetrate its dark deeds. And these tactics are still sometimes successful, unfortunately, despite the Arab peoples' long experience of struggle. That is demonstrated, for example, by the clashes in Beirut between the Palestinian detachments that defended it 13 years ago, fighting at that time alongside Lebanese patriots in the partisan movement, and subunits of the Shi'ite Amal organization. It is a malicious irony that the bloodshed is taking place in the same Sabra and Shatila camps where a bloody massacre of Palestinians was committed in September 1982.

Imperialist and Zionist propaganda are now singing the praises of the love of peace shown by Tel Aviv and Washington in view of Israel's "departure" from Lebanon.

What has changed now? Perhaps the United States and Israel have come to terms with reality and grasped the lessons of their failures? Like Israel's present course, the recent trips to the Near East by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy and the results of the visit to the United States by King Husayn of Jordon show for all to see that the United States is still gambling mainly on its strategic ally Israel and is not going to recognize the Palestinian people's political rights or take steps toward achieving a comprehensive solution of the Near East problem.

On the contrary, America's general deviation from the policy of relaxing international tension has led to an intensification of the military elements in its foreign policy course in the Near East.

The build up of the direct military presence in the Near East and neighboring regions; massive supplies of arms to states following in the footsteps of U.S. policy; the struggle against progressive and patriotic forces; and the creation of a threat to the Soviet Union from its southern flank have become inalienable components of Washington's strategy.

The decision by the United States and Israel to escalate their aggressive actions at the present moment is no accident: they are trying to take maximum advantage of the lack of unity among the Arab states and within the ranks of the Palestinians and the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative. And it is no coincidence that the U.S. press has called the agreement signed in Amman between King Husayn and Y. 'Arafat and the "Mubarak initiative," put forward by the Egyptian president, "encouraging events" in the region. We should also mention the acutely negative factor represented by the Iran-Iraq conflict. It has frightened the rulers of a number of Arab states, particularly in the Persian Gulf, and diverted their attention and resources from the Israeli front.

Thus, the strengthening of unity is the key to the Arab peoples' success in the struggle against imperialist and Zionist aggression. Of course, it is virtually impossible to achieve unanimity on all problems, given the effect of certain factors and the differences in state ideology and social system, and, ultimately, in the level of activeness of progressvie forces in the countries in question. But there ought to be another and broader factor here: loyalty to pan-Arab interests, rejection of narrow short-term solutions, defense of political and economic structures against imperialist and Zionist dominance, preservation of national pride and dignity, formulation of a joint pan-Arab stance on the most important global problems, and steadfast adherence to it. It is well known that the Palestinian problem is the pivot of the Near East conflict. It is the touchstone of the sincerity of any state's intentions. It will be resolved by granting the 4 million exiles the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The fact that the Near East problem remains unresolved is fraught with the constant danger of new explosions which may be not just regional but global in character. Sparks are enough to set them off. Graphic evidence of this is provided by the events surrounding the Boeing-727 airliner hijacked to Beirut. The United States is taking every advantage of this incident to fuel the tension in the region and step up its military interference.

Constructive solutions in the Near East are now more urgently needed than ever before. in that context, the overwhelming majority of Arab countries and states in other continents are expressing support for the USSR's proposals on convening a Near East conference to include the USSR, the United States, the Arab states, Israel, and the PLO. At the same time the struggle against aggression and capitulationist plans remains the key. The sorry experience of past decades has shown that neither military conflicts nor separate deals can bring peace to the sun-scorched Near East. Peace can only be achieved by collective talks involving all the interested sides.

GORBACHEV VISITS, SPEAKS AT DNEPROPETROVSK PLANT

AU261540 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, arrived today in Dnepropetrovsk, the Ukraine's large industrial center, from Kiev. At the airport, they were welcomed by Boyko, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary; Babich, oblispolkom chairman; and other party and administrative leaders of the city and the oblast.

The Petrovskiy Metallurgical Plant in Dnepropetrovsk is an important producer of steel, rolled stock, and pig iron for Soviet machine building. During the visit to the enterprise, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev inspected the blast furnace and the section and sheet rolling shops. In conversations with the workers, specialists, and party officials, the main attention was concentrated on the utilization of reserves necessary to sharply raise production efficiency, to increase the output, and to improve the quality of production. This is also the key to settling many vital problems in intensifying the national economy. The enterprise, like the country's entire ferrous metallurgy industry, must sharply hasten the pace of technical reequipment. Derevlenko, plant director, gave an account of the work performed in this direction by the collective and other enterprises. However, the obsolete equipment [words indistinct] hampers progress in production. The plant has to spend significant sums on its repair, but this way does not lead to a radical settlement of the problem. The plant's reconstruction is needed. It was also noted that, to increase production, the enterprise has to be provided with good coke and raw materials in the required amounts.

Then the CPSU Central Committee general secretary held a meeting with the plant collective in the Metallurgists' Palace of Culture. The meeting was opened by Marchenko, party committee secretary at the enterprise. The meeting was addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Gorbachev Speech

LD262225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with the collective of the Petrovskiy Metallurgical Works in the Metallurgists' Palace of Culture in Dnepropetrovsk on 26 June -- recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Dear Comrades: In mapping out a trip to the Ukraine -- Vladimir Vasiliyevich and I discussed this question in detail; I have visited the Ukraine many times before, many parts of it, but I have never before been to Dnepropetrovsk -- we decided that it was essential to visit Dnepropetrovsk this time and essential to meet the metallurgy workers. [applause] Dnepropetrovsk is one of our major industrial centers, with great labor, revolutionary, combat, and worker traditions. I am glad to be with you now, glad about this meeting that I asked for -- for such a meeting to be organized with representatives of the working class of Dnepropetrovsk, and above all at your works. I offer heartfelt greetings on behalf of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government. [applause]

Meetings with Soviet people are indeed of enormous importance for a party worker. The constant living link with workers, peasants, our intelligentsia and scientists, with young people I would say comprises the sense of all party work. In a word, this is the very essence of party work. This was said long ago by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that the chief purpose for a party worker, regardless of what post he might hold, is to be ever in the midst of the masses. This is also important from all viewpoints. It is important in order to be able in good time to catch the people's mood and to see the concerns of the working people and above all the working class, so that these concerns, these opinions, these judgements might later be considered both in party policies and in decisions by appropriate party, administrative, and economic bodies. This can be done only when there is a constant living link between the party and the workers and the people. It is just such an approach that provides us with the possibility in party work of ensuring that both economic, political, and educational tasks are successfully dealt with, and which opens great possibilities for organizing people and for direct discussion on the essence of the problems that disturb us all.

All of our many years of party experience and the activity of all of its sections convincingly bears witness to what I have said. I would put it this way, in concluding this thought, that what has been said is true for all party workers wherever they work -- in primary party organizations, in city or rayon party organizations, in city or rayon party committees, in the oblast party committee or leading bodies of republican party organizations, and this is true also for those party workers who are members of the Central Committee of our party. It is, as they say, important for us always to bear this in mind.

There are, however, more specific grounds. The necessity for such a meeting and such a trip and for conversations with you is perhaps two or three times more necessary today than at any previous time. Why? Our society has entered a new stage of development. We are faced with new tasks we must resolve to ensure the successful advance of our country along the path of social and economic progress. I would say that we are now faced with tasks that are new and noble, but difficult. Also, it is this circumstance that has not been one of the least important factors in dictating the present trip to the Ukraine and in particular to Dnepropetrovsk and your enterprise.

But first I would like to share my impressions from my short acquaintance with your enterprise. I shall say openly that the conversations and everything that I have heard about the history of the enterprise, its current activity, and plans for the future have made a great impression on me.

The almost century-long history of the works is rich in revolutionary and combat traditions. The working metallurgists were pioneers in the armed uprising against tsarism in 1905. It was precisely here that in the course of the revolutionary struggle they created their own republic and that the first soviet of peoples' deputies in the Yekaterinoslav region was formed -- the seeds of the same authority which was later established in the course of the October Revolution.

The courage and revolutionary upsurge of the workers of your enterprise and of the Yekaterinoslav region were evaluated very highly by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. From the first years of Soviet authority -- and this fact was quoted to me today -- as early as 1917 your works was producing output, and it was virtually the only works to do so. Its output was allocated by Vladimir Ilich himself at that time of extreme need for metal. Then the works became one of the largest suppliers of metal for the construction sites of socialism at all stages of the struggle for socialism. Cadres were forged here for the metallurgical enterprises of the whole of our country.

The workers at the works displayed great strength of spirit and heroism during the years of the Great Patriotic War and the post-war reconstruction.

The works and its collective live a full-blooded life today too, and think constantly about how to do more and do it better, about how to produce more with a better quality. Perhaps today the second task is even taking priority -- how to produce more high-quality metal. In connection with this I should like to say some good words about the work carried out in the 1970's on the technical renovation of production. It made it possible to decrease by 40 percent the number of employees and at the same time to double production. This is a great acheivement by the collective, both by the workers and by the engineering and technical workers, by the party organization and the management of the enterprise.

I asked how the workers live, and what I heard also delighted me, that precisely questions regarding the life of the worker collective are always within the sight of the party organization and leadership of the enterprise. Construction of housing is in progress, although, as I was told by the leaders, this today is still the most sore subject as far as the social area of the life of your labor collective is concerned. Perhaps we shall even put our heads together over this question. It is connected with the fact that one generation of metallurgical workers is taking over from another. People are retiring to well-earned rest, new people are arriving. In connection with this, there are housing problems. They must, of course, be solved. It is good that concern is being displayed for the construction of preschool establishments, health-care projects, leisure facilities, sports facilities, and for the development of social services at the enterprise itself. I was pleased to hear that an auxiliary farm had been set up at the works, which today is already helpful in improving public catering at the enterprise.

So the thought both of the whole labor collective and of those who head it, in general, is, as they say, headed in the right direction, and is directed in the right direction. It is both how to increase and raise efficiency of production, how to give the country more high-quality metal, and at the same time to give it this on such a base as to insure that conditions both of life and work and living conditions are improved for the labor collective. Perhaps there have been some failures in doing things the way one would have wished today. I want to speak about this, and perhaps even express some opinions on this to you. In principle, however, I would say again that the thought of the labor collective is heading in the right direction, how to give the motherland more [applause] and better quality metal.

What a remarkable achievement of the collective -- 9 out of 10 employees have secondary, secondary specialized, or higher education. Comrades, this is a visible, most convincing example of how high socialism is elevating man, the working man. It is a great achievement, since the creative potential of the collective is such that it is in its power to solve new tasks which we are now posing, and which I have in mind now. [applause] Well, you are the best judges, but I have formed the impression that the party and the trade union and the Komsomol organizations well understand their responsibility and are doing much to insure that the entire life of the collective becomes more in tune with the new times, and evidently there are grounds today for greeting the communists of the enterprise, about whom I would say that they are real, genuine organizers of all good deeds and initiatives. [applause] I am saying this to you, but I myself bear in mind that you know all of this and you know considerably more. But I wanted to say this at the meeting, I wanted to begin my speech from precisely this, comrades, for the following reason -- for, the activity of your collective in general, its life and the plans which it is building for the future are mirror images of the life of thousands of our other enterprises and of the whole country.

Not only the achievements do this but also the problems that are connected with the resolution of new tasks dictated by time and by the requirements of the economy and of the whole of Soviet society.

In this sense our meeting is important precisely because it is taking place during a crucial period in the history of our homeland, as I have already said. We are now engaged in deciding how to implement in practice the program worked out by the party Central Committee's April Plenum for the acceleration of the social and economic development of socialist society and of our country. The essence of it is clear: We want to go further in improving the living and working conditions of Soviet people, of the comprehensive perfection of society and, as we now call it, the say of life that you and I are now creating for the first time in history. We need to maintain the country's defense at its proper level so that we and our people are guaranteed against any eventuality. We need to bear in mind that in principle the positions of world socialism will depend on the way our society develops -- the first society of real socialism. It is precisely all of this that dictates the need to accelerate our country's social and economic development. There is nothing that must escape our attention.

We cannot come out with a policy and put forward a policy to the working class, the peasantry, our intelligentsia, to the Soviet people based on a reduction of the living standards or on ceasing our measures in this direction. We cannot fail to take into account the implementation of certain defense measures in the conditions of the real struggle in the world arena with the forces of reaction and aggression and imperialist intrigues. We cannot fail to take into account our joint responsibility with our fraternal countries, fraternal parties, and fraternal peoples for the fate of world socialism. All of these are our concerns. In order to resolve them, all of them together, and to make progress and strengthen our positions, comrades, we must do exactly what we decided at the April Plenum of the party Central Committee: accelerate our progress.

For this it is necessary to accelerate our economic development, to make it efficient and make our labor more highly productive. What must be done? How can this be accomplished? We in the party Central Committee and in the government feel that the main way is to accelerate scientific and technological progress.

A conference recently took place in the Central Committee on this question. I believe that you are acquainted with its results and main ideas, so there is no need for me to speak extensively about it here. I will say only that the conference itself -- and this can be confirmed by the participants, and there are some of them here from that conference -- was a real, broad, party-like talk; frank, demanding, exacting and impartial, about the fundamental problems of our development on whose resolution the fate of our country, the well-being of society as a whole and of every Soviet family depend.

We prepared for the conference with all care. The opinions of workers, scientists, specialists, peasants, our intelligentsia, and economic leaders of various ranks were studied. Much was contributed by meetings and conversations with labor collectives and the party-economic aktivs of Moscow and Leningrad, with the directors of associations and enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and scientists in the party Central Committee. All of this helped us to work out, we believe,an in-depth, comprehensive, and well-founded evaluation of the state of the country's economy at the present stage, and on the basis of this evaluation to pinpoint our problems and bottlenecks. This also determines our tasks for the future.

The conference put forward a detailed program to solve the pressing problems of the Soviet economy. In essence, it is a matter of a different quality of growth, of new approaches to the realization of the principles of our development. The tasks have been set in a radical and large-scale way. Very serious demands have been made on everyone, very serious demands.

The question might arise, and perhaps this question even arises amongst you: Are we not turning too sharply? What do you, yourselves, think about this in general? [several voices heard saying, "That way is correct."] That way is correct. But are these individual voices or the general opinion? [many voices heard repeating phrase followed by applause] Now it is clear; I feel great satisfaction, because we, ourselves, have talked about this on more than one occasion in the party Central Committee, in the Politburo, in the government. We have always come to the final and irrevocable conclusion. We have told our people openly about this, that a different approach, a calmer one, will not do for us. The times dictate that this is exactly how we must act.

In general we now have a plan of action. I would say that, on the whole, the first stage in the formation of this policy of ours, the economic and social strategy for the long-term, will be given its final shape at the 27th Party Congress and will be confirmed. Although we can readily say that we have felt our way too, we have found the main element. It was important to get through this stage, and I tell you that it was not achieved easily. It was necessary to analyze everything very deeply, to weigh it all and to adopt responsible decisions for which we would then bear full responsibility to the people.

The second stage, however, is now beginning, and it is no less important, comrades. It is a stage of the implementation of the policy we are determining for the future. Why is it no less important? Precisely because, although we may not have formulated these problems which will confront us and which we must solve at this stage of the development of our society in such a way and on such a scale, decisions have been made on many of these questions. They were the subject of discussion -- and you may convince yourselves of this if you refer back to the documents of previous party congresses -- but much remained there. As they say, time has passed, but we have made no headway. Why? Because, surely -- and I have already spoken about this on behalf of the Politburo -- thinking about it is not enough. It is, of course, important to work out a policy very correctly, but this is not sufficient. We must conduct matters with the same persistence and the same consistency with the participation of all the people, of all republics, of all labor collektives, and of all branches of industry. This is a nationwide, all-party matter; no one may stand aside and no one may evade the issue. That is how we are putting the question. [applause]

I said in Leningrad that we are giving everyone the opportunity to understand today's problems, to find one's place. We are giving time to realize responsibility. I want to repeat this now, but this in no way means that we will step back if anyone is not prepared or does not want to take part in this struggle. I believe, comrades, that, if we permit this, we will find ourselves in a difficult position in the solving of economic and social problems, in the country's defense, and in the progress of our society as a whole.

There is no other way; we must accelerate the rate of our advancement. This is our common task. [applause]

As far as the center is concerned, the Politburo and the government realize their tasks on this historic and responsible stage of the development of our society.

This work has already begun, and it is going on now. Measures have been mapped out for the perfection of the structure of capital investments in order to give the go-ahead, firstly, to the development of strategically important branches of the national economy that determine scientific-technical progress -- first and foremost to machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, biotechnology, and others -- and of those industries that are linked with this -- metallurgy and chemicals -- for without them there can be no successful work today, particularly at the new level, in the solution of new tasks in machine building.

Particular attention is being paid to the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production and the introduction of technology for saving resources. The task that has now been set is one that requires the technical reconstruction of our entire national economy in the shortest possible time. You have no doubt noticed that this was the central idea at the conference. The main output, all types of output, we take from the potential that has already been created.

We will not be able to avoid having to build new enterprises, particularly in the new, progressive industries, and in places where the possibilities of some industry have been exhausted and new capacities have to be created in order to build up the production of output needed by society. For these purposes, we will carry out measures in new building.

At the same time, however, we shall absolutely now see to it that resources are directed primarily into the technical reconstruction of the existing potential, the production potential, in all industries. This is the shortest path and the most effective one. It is envisaged that the independence and responsibility of associations and enterprises will be expanded considerably, that the system of wholesale prices and direct links will be perfected, and that the provision of material incentives for labor collectives will be improved. We have drawn general conclusions from the results of the economic experiment and have prepared a new document in which the results are tallied; in which everything that has justified itself is supported; and in which corrections are presented with the object of enriching our economic mechanism, particularly with a view to raising the interest of the labor collectives in scientific and technical progress. It is particularly a question of expanding the rights of the enterprises themselves in questions of using the development fund, the depreciation fund, and so on and so forth. What we have in mind is the creation of the kind of conditions in which it is to the advantage of collectives to produce and to introduce new equipment, to turn out production of the highest quality, and to achieve the highest labor productivity.

The transfer of production to a qualitatively new technical basis makes great demands on the knowledge and qualifications of our management cadres and the qualifications of all workers, collective farm workers, and our engineering-technical intelligentsia. In connection with this, we will carry out a series of measures to perfect secondary and higher education, taking into account first and foremost the improvement of training for engineering cadres who would be prepared to work at the new stage in the development of our economy and in conditions in which measures are rapidly carried out in the sphere of scientific-technical progress.

We have to think over and assess our whole system of training cadres thoroughly. This is of enormous significance, which has already been understood by many countries. This is one of the first and foremost priority points to which new capital investment is being directed -- the training of cadres -- in order to grasp science and technology, and the achievements of scientific-technical progress and to cope with the new character of production and with new technologies.

As you can see, what I was just trying to say in brief, and what we have started to do in the center, shows what a volume, what an enormous volume of work has to be carried out, and what profound, cardinal measures are necessary. All this has to be done. The open and principled assessment by the party of the state of affairs in the economy, the clear program of actions, exactingness in relations to cadres, are, I must say, meeting full understanding in the country, and I would again like to note with satisfaction that I have also heard this mighty support from our metallurgists. [applause]

When people speak of the essence of these responses, Soviet people talk of fervent support for the course of the party toward accelerating scientific-technical progress and about striving to do everything to put it into practice. Soviet people attach great hopes and personal plans to the realization of the strategy being worked out by our party.

The interest of the working people in public affairs is growing. The humor of the people is rising. There is more activity, both political and labor. We can feel this and it is very good. This is evidence of the good health of our Soviet society. [applause] In all strata of the Soviet people, confidence is growing that honest, industrious people -- and they make up the huge, overwhelming majority of our people -- will both work with greater interest and live better. [applause]

The fact that we are now thinking so actively about our plans, about how to conduct matters in the future, is arousing great interest among our friends in the socialist countries. They support our intentions and are drawing conclusions for themselves, proceeding from the specific situation of every country, because it must be said that, overall, we are faced with common problems, common tasks. We are cooperating actively, and increasingly actively every year, in the sphere of the economy, and all the countries gain from adding together our strengths. For this reason, what we are doing today in the Soviet Union arouses very much lively interest and support in our fraternal countries. Besides this, our friends believe -- and I think that we agree with this -- that the stronger the Soviet Union is, and the better things are with it, then the stronger our whole socialist community will be. [applause]

Our peaceful plans are arousing great interest in the Western countries. I would say that we have many friends there, and not only communists, but also progressively thinking people, people who favor friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. They also display a great interest in our plans and in our work. Perhaps it would also be worthwhile to say that the peaceful prospect that we are erecting before our society deals a serious blow to anti-Soviet fabrications about the Soviet economy being undemocratic and not dynamic and about its supposed inability to solve large-scale problems of modern scientific and technical progress.

Also -- the main thing -- they discredit the bogey which our class opponents always use, that is the military threat on the part of the Soviet Union. The question is evident: Can a society that is setting itself such grandiose plans connected with the transformation of society, with the development of its economy, the improvement of all spheres of life, the whole way of life; can it think of war? That is absurd to every person with common sense, and we consider such people to be the majority in the world. It is clear that this accusation is not true. This strikes a blow against the slanderers. This is also good. [applause]

In general, comrades, to finish talking about the essence of the measures being drawn up -- and I should like to note their large-scale nature, urgency, and topicality -- it can be said that, having spoken openly and constructively about our new tasks, we have taken a large step in the right direction.

We have drawn up measures that direct the country towards the implementation of advances on a historic scale. These are worthy goals for the sake of which it is possible, as they say, not to be sparing in strength and knowledge. [applause]

The main thing I would like to say is what we have all felt, that the first stage is virtually coming to an end. The second stage, the most serious and crucial in which we must all participate, is the stage of implementing this policy, these plans. The main thing is to organize the fulfillment of our plans, to ensure without fail the attainment of the goals that have been set. For this we need to act positively and consistently. We must not become discouraged when we encounter difficulties, when failure befalls us, and we must advance without fail every day, every month, every year.

I stress that we need to act. We must not allow loud words about the correctness of the steps that are being drawn up to drown out real and practical deeds. I would now say that for the second stage, the center of gravity for us must be moved to the level of everyday practical work. There must be more efficiency and responsibility for the matter which has been entrusted, for the attainment, without fail, of the goals we have set, both at enterprise level and at oblast and republic level, and before the country as a whole. [applause]

It would be not only impermissible but, I would say, erroneous to slow in one sector or another, in one collective or another, or in one republic or oblast or another, in expectation of some sort of new instructions and prescriptions from above. We must act today, now, all of us together, in order to merge the efforts of all links of the economy into a single stream. Each one of us must retune himself, gird up his loins and work with the utmost sense of responsibility and energy. There should be no thinking: It does not matter, here I am in my little section, the loss is only small, what difference can it make to the country? These are most dangerous attitudes if they become widespread. Wherever any of us may work, he must understand that it is his duty to do what is assigned to him, and moreover to do so with the understanding that this is a part of the common labor that goes to make up our overall result. It takes only one break in the chain, one link to break, and there is no longer a chain.

There is no room now, nor can there be, for conservatism, indifference, or lack of organization. A few days ago, when the Politburo was examining what I have been speaking about, the results of the conference, and unanimously adopted an appropriate decision on this question, we imparted to the results of the conference, as it were, a businesslike character, the character of a party document. And now we have sent it to party organizations. I would like to stress that, all the same, to a decisive extent success in this matter and the result of all our initiatives depend on the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. In the final analysis, everything is determined on the shop floor, at the construction sites, at the rolling mills, on the automated lines, in the fields and on the farms, and in laboratories and design offices. We cannot accelerate our development without relying on the living creativity of our people and on an attitude of involvement on the part of millions and millions in achieving improvements in all spheres of life.

Vladimir Ilich once uttered some words --important in my view -- which have a direct bearing on what I am speaking. Socialism, he once said, is not created by instructions from the top. Formal and bureaucratic automatism is alien to its spirit. Living and creative socialism is the creation of the masses of the people themselves. One might think that he had in mind the fact that you and I would be discussing precisely these problems during these years, in the eighties. This now sounds to us like Ilich's best wishes for the journey.

It is important, comrades, for us all to feel a personal responsibility for a solution of the tasks posed and regard this as our own most intimate and vital matter. As always, of course, at the sharpest turns in the history of our socialist society the party turns above all to the working class. This was taught to communists by Lenin, who say in the working class the firm foundation of socialism and a force capable of assuming the bold initiative, showing an example of how one should approach and resolve the general national and state problems, and showing, what is most important, an example of high organization and discipline.

The vast political experience of the working class, its ideology, high degree of consciousness, discipline and irreconcilability toward shortcomings, and its feeling for social justice organize and unite the whole of our society, permitting us to advance with confidence and optimism. Comrade metallurgists, the party highly assesses the vanguard role of the working class and prizes its trust and support, and will do everything possible to constantly strengthen and make even more dynamic the party's links with the working class. [applause]

In the solution of new tasks we shall also depend on the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. We see this to be the main prerequisite for and guarantee of success in the solution of these innovative tasks. One needs also to bear in mind that we are able to pose such big tasks, not because we are weak, but precisely because we are stronger than ever.

We have a powerful economy, the most powerful advanced science, a qualified working class, educated people, and a people who possess ample love for the motherland. Finally, we have such a powerful force as the party, which is capable of skillfully holding on course our socialist ship, our Soviet society. [applause] Therefore we are not bound by illusions when we make our plans. No, we take everything into account and calculation, using everything that we have done -- all generations of the Soviet people in all the years of Soviet power. That is the basis on which one may firmly stand, and, leaning on which as they say, lift the burden of new problems, and bear up to them.

Now we must impart to the work a genuinely business-like and nation-wide character -- and I would say that there are suitable circumstances and possibilities to do this. I mean that now that the Politburo has basically approved the draft basic guidelines of the economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. On the basis of this, Gosplan now has brought the control figures to the attention of the republics, industries, and they in turn to their enterprises and associations, when it is a question of industries, and to krays and rayons and towns, when it is a matter of republics. So it is important now, when we are thinking how to reach the targets set out in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the future -- it is important to lay the foundation of the approaches to work in the area of the economy, precisely those of which we spoke at the conference, and about which you now, in discussing the results of the conference, are speaking among yourselves.

With the old approaches we will not reach either the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan, much less the targets of the 13th and 14th 5-Year Plans. We must look at everything anew. It is correct to define the directions of scientific and technical progress; it is correct to allocate capital investment for these directions. All this is correct. It is correct to draw up all these plans. If, however, we do not look into our management, if we do not organize our economic mechanism in accordance with the new tasks, our machine will skid, for the central factor in all our plans is a person's attitude toward work, toward carrying out his obligations, his activity, that which we call the human factor.

That is why it is necessary to stimulate this human factor, make it more efficient, through measures of material and moral encouragement. Lenin already then, at the outset, said: We are not building socialism on enthusiasm, but with the help of enthusiasm, on the basis of individual material interest. This formula is alive today -- it is true today. Yes, it is very important to our man what place he occupies in society; what contribution he is making, his position. His labor altogether determines his, so to speak, all his human worth, and even his position in the family, and in society as a whole. These are all moral factors. In the labor of our people, of progressive people, generally speaking, such good work must be seen; good discipline must be noted, encouraged, and made an example, publicized as a model to be copied and imitated. One must not forget however, about the matter of interest.

In order to further science and scientific-technical progress, to further machine-building, and carry out reconstruction, time is needed, but plans must be already fulfilled now. But, comrades, we have enormous reserves, enormous reserves. And we must use them through better organization, through higher productivity, through economy of resources, through increasing each person's individual responsibility for his or her area of work. That is particularly important for all of us to understand at the first stage. It is the most difficult. The reserves are enormous. If one speaks, comrades, of what an enormous national economic complex the Soviet Ukraine is, and if there are the same reserves or similar reserves at every enterprise in your republic and they are put to work for the whole of our economy, then the Ukraine may make an even more significant contribution in the Ukraine may make an even more significant contribution in the new 5-year plan and in subsequent 5-year plans in comparison with its contribution today. The contribution of Soviet Ukraine today is an enormous one in solving major questions of industry: metallurgy, coal, machine-building, the defense industry, chemicals.

I will not enumerate other sectors, such as the enormous agrarian-industrial complex, major science, a huge ramified network of educational establishments for the training of cadres for the country -- all this is present-day Ukraine. It works well. The workers of the Ukraine make a vast contribution, a vast one, already today. However, we are right to hope that this is precisely a good precondition too so that the contribution of Soviet Ukraine, on the basis of the use of reserves and of that potential that has already been created in the Ukraine, will grow at an accelerated rate. [applause] Fairly high targets are being set for the republic in the planning for the 12th 5-Year Plan period -- I will say frankly, intensive targets. We are reckoning on the understanding of the working class, the intelligentsia, the kolkhoz peasantry, all leading cadres, and the entire party organization of the Ukrainian Communist Party, reckoning on that understanding which has always been characteristic of the Ukraine in the resolution of the most complex tasks at various stages of the history of our Soviet state. I would like to wish you great success in this matter. [applause]

We have turned attention to what we have seriously criticized, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. However, if one considers that a vast part of the output of this ministry is produced in the Ukraine, then this criticism evidently also applies to the metallurgists of the Ukraine. I would ask you to think over all that was said at the conference once again. In the example of your enterprise I see that there are opportunities for this enterprise, taking stock of the vast experience, the qualifications of the labor collective, and the ability to produce quality goods, to be able to do much on the basis of reconstruction, new reconstruction, with the aim of increasing precisely the output of production of these quality materials here of metallurgy, metallurgical output, and to improve the indicators of the whole of production.

Speaking of reserves, and returning to this main theme about which I wanted to talk to you, I should say the following:

As you remember, we cited the example of how at the Minsk Vehicle Works, when a CPSU Central Committee commission was there carrying out a check, labor productivity turned out to be significantly higher than on normal days. Well, some people were rather skeptical about this at the time. After all it is only one enterprise, and that does not count for much.

But now, you know, the Central Statistical Administration has already done some work in many republics, and there are the following figures: They took the Odessa Milling Machine Works, and on the day the Central Statistical Administration carried out special observations on the question of labor productivity, labor productivity there rose by 19 percent, even more than the "Belarus" collective.

Just think, comrades, how great our reserves are. They are immense reserves, and no one knows better than workers and engineering and technical workers where these reserves lie. That is why we are relying on the realization that we must now bring these reserves into play in order to gain for us, in order to gain an advantage at this moment in time when we shall be reequipping our national economy and our machine-building industry. Do we have to (?let it pass) that time?

I believe you understand what I am saying. [applause] Another reserve: the economy of resources, about which I have already spoken. I must say frankly that any instance of wastage is the same as robbing oneself. It is an obstacle to improving the people's well-being. Our potential and reserves are also considerably linked with raising the quality of production. All of us experience low quality of production when we go either into the sphere of consumer services or into the shopping services, or when we receive equipment which we start to use and it provides neither the productivity nor does it provide the conditions and conveniences the producers and the designers, so to speak, ascribed to it. We experience this in very varied conditions, so to speak, and all of us suffer.

Unreliability of equipment in production is a waste of time and means. We must begin with strict observance of technological discipline, given the same conditions, given the same technology, given the same raw materials and resources, and we must strive for better quality, and meet the standard. That is what must be done in the first instance. This is also an immense reserve. All this must now be put to the service of our plans, brought into operation, and then our advancement will be accelerated.

All that we are intending to do, according to the laws of inverse relationship, must come back to our Soviet man in the form of a growth in his material well-being, an improvement in his living conditions, in the system of education, health, creating the necessary conditions for leisure, for rebuilding his powers and for developing his creative abilities.

This task will never leave us. Well, I did not mention the fact that naturally it is through this that we must solve the tasks of our defense, too. Therefore, we are today mapping out together and setting ourselves the task of accelerating the socio-economic development of the country. We should all understand that this is in our common interest. So, we must see it as our own, personal affair. You, comrades, have enormous experience, and I hope that it will be of good service in this responsible stage in order to reach new targets. [applause]

A few words about foreign policy. Soviet people are well aware that immense, immense efforts are being made by our party and government to defend peace and to protect our earth from a nuclear catastrophe.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin at one time very clearly expressed the principled position of a socialist state, when he said: We promise the workers and peasants to do everything for peace, and we shall do that. Many years have passed since then. Our people have lived through many bad times, and have had directly experienced the bloodiest wars. With every passing year, our Soviet state became stronger and mightier. Today it is a great world power, ready to give a fitting rebuff to any aggressor. Today, however, we still promise the workers and peasants, even more firmly than ever before, to do everything for peace, and we shall do it. [applause]

In the existing conditions and in solving the tasks of consolidating international peace, we must primarily think of strengthening the positions of the countries of socialism on the world scene and promoting the development of comprehensive cooperation between them. This is how we are trying to act. At issue here is also the deepening of economic cooperation, the economic integration of the CEMA countries. The extension in April for the next 20 years of the validity of the Warsaw Pact, the political and defensive basis of our fraternal alliance, was a great event.

I have already had occasion to speak about relations with the People's Republic of China. I believe that time has shown both sides that neither of them has anything to gain from estrangement and, all the more so, from unfriendliness and suspicion and that good-neighborly cooperation is wholly possible and desirable. For our part, we intend to facilitate things actively so that the negative patch in Soviet-Chinese relations, which has given rise to no small number of artificial after effects, might be fully overcome. I am sure that in the end that is how it will be. [applause]

We see, in the peoples who have freed themselves from colonialism, friends and equal partners in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress. We are in total solidarity with their aspirations to assert their own sovereignty and uphold their own freedom and independence. Within a framework of cooperation based on equality and to the extent we ourselves are able, we help them to create their own advanced national economies.

In a word, comrades, we are doing and will do everything possible to expand and deepen equitable friendly cooperation with countries that have been liberated. Our recent meetings and talks with the leaders of countries such as India, Syria, and Nicaragua have also served this aim. We believe that a union of social progress and national liberation is the guarantee of the best future for mankind. [applause]

A policy different in principle is pursued by imperialist states. For centuries they have been exploiting the labor and robbing the natural resources of colonies, and have kept their peoples in poverty. Now they are trying to tie them to the system of capitalism, using all means to do so -- economic, military, through threats and intimidation, paltry hand-outs and bribes. A firm noose of debt has already been over many of them and is being pulled tighter and tighter. They are trying to prescribe to young states what sort of policy they should pursue at home. They overthrow and kill those who are undesirable or disobedient. This is the usual practice of the so-called states of the Free World pursuing colonialist policy.

The question of questions today is the halting of the arms race which has swept over the world and the transition to reduce the accumulated stockpiles. In principle, we do not need nuclear and other weaponry in order to build normal relations with the capitalist world, if the latter in turn, of course, repudiates aggressive schemes with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries. We are ready to compete with capitalism exclusively in the area of peaceful constructive activity.

For this reason we advocate the development of political dialogue and mutual interaction with capitalist countries, for the broad development of mutually beneficial trade and economic, scientific, technological, and cultural ties; we are ready to develop these ties on a stable long-term basis. But these ought to be honorably, truly mutually beneficial ties without any kind of discrimination. For example, to try and use trade for interference in our internal affairs is a hopeless matter. We do not need that kind of trade; we can do without it.

We are prepared to seek accord not only about ending the arms race, but about the greatest of arms reductions -- right up to general and complete disarmament. At present, as you know, we are holding talks with the United States in Geneva. The task before them, as the Soviet leadership understands it, is to end the arms race on earth and prevent one in space. We embarked upon the negotiations in order to achieve these aims in practice. But all the indications are that this is precisely what the U.S. Administration and the military-industrial complex which it serves do not want. The attainment of serious accords evidently does not enter into their plans. They are continuing to implement their gigantic program of forcing through the production of more and more new types of weapons of mass destruction in the hope of achieving superiority over the countries of socialism, and dictating their will to them. The Americans have not only failed to put forward any serious proposals in Geneva for curtailing the arms race, but on the contrary, are taking steps that make such a curtailment impossible. I am thinking of the so-called "star wars" program to create offensive space weapons. Talk of its supposed defensive nature is, of course, a fairy tale for the gullible. The idea is to attempt to paralyze the Soviet Union's strategic arms and guarantee the opportunity of an unpunished nuclear strike against our country.

This is the essence of the matter and one which we cannot fail to take into account. If the Soviet Union is faced with a real threat from space, it will find a way to effectively counter it. Let no one, and I say this quite definitely, doubt this. [applause] For the time being one thing is clear -- that is, that the American program for the militarization of space plays the role of a blank wall, barring the way to the achievement in Geneva of the relevant accords.

By its militarist policy the U.S. Administration is assuming a grave responsibility to mankind. If our partners at the Geneva talks continue with their line of playing for time at the meetings of the delegations, avoiding a solution of the questions for which they have assembled and using this time to push ahead with their military programs in space, on the ground, and at sea, we shall then of course have to assess the whole situation anew. We simply cannot allow the talks to be used again to divert attention and to cover up military preparations, whose purpose is to secure U.S. strategic superiority and achieve world dominance. In rebuffing these schemes I am confident that we will be supported by the really peace-loving forces throughout the whole world and that we will be supported by the Soviet people. [applause]

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government note with great satisfaction that our peace-loving foreign policy meets with the complete understanding and approval of the Soviet people. But the main thing is that the Soviet people not only approve of it, but that they back it up with their actions, their work. And the more successful this work is, the richer and stronger our homeland becomes, and the more substantial the contribution it makes to the cause of universal peace and the progress of mankind. [applause]

The party must prepare for and hold its 27th Congress in a businesslike way. It is a time of intensive work and responsible decisions. It is instructive to recall how Ilich conceived the work of the party and the country at such a crucial period. Before the 9th Congress of the RCP(B) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)], he expressed his thoughts on this score and ended them with the following conclusion. "Taking practical experience into consideration," Lenin wrote, "in order to cast aside what is harmful and to pool everything that is of value...that is how we see the task of the moment and the task of the party congress." [applause]

That is how we ought to approach the congress in every labor collective -- in works and factories, in collective and state farms, in scientific institutions and design offices, in the whole country. We ought to approach it as Lenin taught -- without superfluous words, energetically, firmly, and consistently. [applause]

Thank you, comrades, for this meeting, and for the interest you have shown in what I have had to say on behalf of the Central Committee at this meeting with the metal workers. As soon as I arrived in Dnepropetrovsk and at this enterprise I heard words of warm support for the policy of our party and for the work of the Politburo and the Soviet Government, and for this I express my heartfelt gratitude to you, and my thanks. [applause]

From my heart I wish you great successes at work, in the successful resolution of new tasks at this crucial stage of the development of our society, and happiness and well-being to you and your families. [applause]

GORBACHEV RETURNS TO KIEV, ATTENDS MEETING

LD271249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republican party organization took place in Kiev today. It comprehensively examined the implementation in practice of the proposals elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee conference for speeding up scientific and technical progress, tasks for the successful completion of the plans for social and economic development in 1985 and in the 5-year plan period as a whole.

Great attention was paid to questions of improving management, forms and methods of organizational and political work, and preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Present at the aktiv meeting were first secretaries of obkoms and chairmen of oblispolkoms, responsible workers in the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol. Leaders and secretaries of party organizations of ministries and departments of the republic, leaders and secretaries of party organizations of a number of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific establishments, leading production workers, and representatives of the creative intelligentsia attended.

A report was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech to participants in the aktiv meeting. Comrade Gorbachev left Kiev for Moscow today. He was seen off at the airport by Shcherbitskiy; Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Lyashko, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and other party administrative workers.

GORBACHEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM KIEV

LD271258 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Kiev today. At the airport in Moscow he was welcomed by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee G.A. Aliyev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov and other comrades.

SHEVARDNADZE ON RESEARCH, PRODUCTION POLICY

PM251609 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 16 Jun 85 p 12

[Interview with CPSU Politburo candidate member Eduard Shevardnadze by Aleksandr Guber; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: How come scientific and technical progress (STP) has become a special concern of the CPSU? Why does a political party concern itself so closely with this quite specialized problem?

Answer: The logic is simple. The CPSU as the people's political vanguard determines the strategic directions in the country's development. And scientific and technical progress is the main direction both today and in the future. Without this lever it is impossible to deal with, essentially, any of the economic, social or political tasks facing the country. Therefore STP is a political problem and the CPSU must be concerned with it. Moreover, our party will be dealing with it even more energetically, boldly and in a competent manner.

[Question: But, as can be gathered from the speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev, from the decisions of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Central Committee, from the items in the party press, the party does not at all limit itself to working out the STP strategy: it also deals with the problems connected with its implementation. For example, individual production branches and even individual enterprises all the time figure prominently in the Central Committee's documents. Why is this so?

Answer: The organization of work according to the strategic directions elaborated by the CPSU is its most important function in Soviet society. Let's discuss what in the given case it means to organize the work. A whole complex of conditions is needed to really achieve a genuine acceleration of the country's socio-economic progress on the basis of the STP advances. I will mention just a few of them. It is necessary to radically restructure the economic mechanism, which to date does not stimulate STP adequately, especially on the level of individual enterprises; to reorientate in a certain measure the investment policy; to strengthen the connections between science and production; to shape a new type of economic thinking on all levels, and to achieve substantial changes in the sectoral structure of our economy.

Question: Still, to solve any of the problems you mentioned we have specialized state bodies -- the government, the State Planning Committee, ministries and the Academy of Sciences. Would they have failed to cope with their direct duties?

Answer: Firstly, we're speaking about a complex of interconnected tasks and not just about a sum total of individual elements. Secondly, the party deals with them not separately from the state bodies, but together with them, guiding and cementing their work.

Thirdly, many of the workers in these bodies and the majority of their administrators are Communists. And they deal with the problems we're talking about, fulfilling their normal duties and their party duty. It sometimes happens that as a worker the person is all right, but serious claims can be laid on him along the party line, precisely in connection with STP.

Question: How can that be?

Answer: Let's take a plant director. He enjoys a good reputation at the ministry to which he is answerable: the enterprise fulfills the plan, the consumers file no complaints against its output, and the workers bear no grouch about working and life conditions. Everything seems to be OK. But a group of the plant's engineers and designers has elaborated a technical innovation or a new process which would fundamentally raise the item's consumer qualities in the future, and the director doesn't hurry to introduce it into production. And not only because it means an increase in headaches for himself, but also because while the plant starts to introduce the innovation, it might fail to cope with the current plan. The ministry lends its support to the director for the same reason. How, in this case, must the plant's party organization act? Should it wait for the economic mechanism, which, for the time being, allows for some differences between the interests of a work collective and of the society as a whole, to be perfected, or should it force the director to change his stand?

Question: To persuade or to force him?

Answer: It happens in different ways. In production the director enjoys the prerogatives of one-man management. His orders are obligatory for his entire staff, both Communists and non-party people alike. But neither he nor anyone else is a commander in the party organization. Therefore, both the party meeting and the plant's party committee can demand that the director report on what is being done, particularly concerning introduction of innovations. If his explanation does not satisfy his party comrades, then the director will have to change his attitude whether he likes it or not.

Question: The party organization of Georgia has been dealing with scientific and technical progress for many years now. Can the result of this work be measured in economic terms?

Answer: As compared with the early 70's, the number of researchers and institutes in the system of the republic Academy of Sciences did not grow so very much. But the effect from the application of their R & D work has increased by some 60 times.

We can also take a nearer point of departure -- 1981, the first year of the current, 11th Five-Year Plan. Today the economic effect from the implementation of the sum total of the planned measures on new technology is twice what it had been then.

Questions: The results are really good, but how important were the efforts exerted by the republic's party organization in their achievement?

Answer: I will talk about the organizational aspect of this work in a moment. But however important this aspect may be, it is still but one of many components. We managed to achieve what is the main thing - a change for the better in people's approach to STP, both among the administrators and rank-and-file. There was a time, and not so long ago at that, when everything that was being done in Georgia for the application of scientific and technical achievements took up one line in the report of the republic's State Planning Committee. This was regarded as an affair of second-rate importance and even as a nuisance.

No real interest in it was displayed nor was there any strict personal responsibility imposed for it. The best organizational forms would be of no help at all in such a moral climate.

The scientific and technological revolution, just as any other revolution, calls for clear goals and prospects for its development, and a profound understanding by all of its participants for the sake of what and how it is performed. This understanding was only recently lacking on a mass scale but now it is here. The leaders, which STP needs like any other revolution, have also developed - people capable of leading others and displaying initiative and courage, who are knowledgeable and prepared to take calculated risks. I regard this precisely as the main merit of our party organization. And this, in fact, is the selection and education of personnel, and the shaping of public opinion, which is purely party work.

Question: You said that no organizational forms would be of any avail without the necessary moral climate. But neither is it possible to build up and, the more so, to maintain the necessary moral climate without the appropriate organization of work. Isn't that so?

Answer: Yes. We have accomplished something along these lines. We started with the analysis of the situation, with the finding out of the weak spots in the organization of research and production and their interconnections. I'll mention some of them: the departmental disunity of the one and the other; weakness of the experimental-production base of science; the poor adjustment of the economic mechanism for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, and a practically complete lack of effective levers in STP territorial planning and control. I've already said that in less than 15 years the economic effect from the application of the R&D work of our academic research institutes has increased 60-fold. And with all that it is very far from its ceiling even now. And in the early 70s it was simply meagre, precisely due to the reasons I've just mentioned. The Academy had no real idea about the needs of production, and production workers were not interested in what the scientists were doing. They travelled in parallel, so to speak, without crossing each other's course anywhere. Both sides did not see direct economic need in doing joint work.

Question: Can we regard the weaknesses you've just mentioned as a purely republican phenomena?

Answer: Of course not. But the profound restructuring of planning and administration, envisaged by the party, will not be done from scratch. It will absorb drop by drop all the beneficial know-how accumulated everywhere, Georgia included. That's why we decided not to wait for the restructuring to be completed on the all-Union scale to get down to brass tacks.

First of all, we strengthened the republic's State Planning Committee and the Committee for Science and Technology by sending there people full of initiative and well versed in what they do. We set up in both these organizations special sections dealing with STP. Now workers of services responsible for STP exist in every ministry or department of Georgia, in districts and in district agroindustrial associations. Attached to the Committee for Science and Technology is the Information Institute which knows what our research and design organizations are doing, irrespective of what department they belong to. The Institute also receives and analyzes information from other republics and from abroad. All this data enables the committee to supply the State Planning Committee with substantiated proposals and to optimize the purpose-oriented and comprehensive regional STP programmes.

Several years ago we completed the major part of forming an integrated system by setting up, under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Coordination Council for Science and STP and similar councils under district party committees.

Question: Would it not have been more logical to set up such bodies under the government and under the executive committees of the district soviets?

Answer: I have already said that the agencies dealing directly with STP exist in the government, in all the ministries and in the districts. The Coordination Council does not act as a substitute for them at all, but pools their efforts and controls the main trends in their activities. We also took the following circumstance into account. The biggest enterprises in Georgia are directly answerable to the Union ministries. The republican and the more so district bodies of state authority and administration practically have no possibilities to control the technical policy of these enterprises.

Seventy-five of the 234 research and design organizations operating in the republic are of union subordination. How are the departmental barriers separating them to be overcome and how are their joint efforts to be directed towards the solution of the scientific and technical problems facing Georgia's economy? We arrived at the conclusion that only the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has the adquate authority and influence to deal with this. Don't forget that the leaders of any organization, no matter to whom it is answerable productionwise are answerable to our Central Committee as party members.

Question: And what has changed since the setting up of the Coordination Council?

Answer: The important thing is that the heads of the two institutes at least meet each other regularly at its sessions and discuss common problems. Common work appeared for representatives of different ministries. To be honest, some ministries accepted our idea without any enthusiasm, at first. They tolerated it, but didn't want to help because they didn't expect any benefits for themselves. But in real life these benefits existed from the very beginning. The participation of scientists and specialists from other ministries helped the metallurgists in Zestafoni to cope with some of their technical and ecological problems, which they couln't solve before. In short, everybody got something out of it. It may be that the way out found by us might be optimal or maybe someone else has found something better. Time will show.

Question: What was the way found in Georgia?

Answer: We call it partnership. This form of integration of science with production operates irrespective of the partners' departmental subordination and is based solely on mutual interest, including material interest. Since the partners' interrelations go far beyond the boundaries of the operating provisions and instructions, whoever wants to establish such relations can do so only with the permission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the republic's Council of Ministers.

Question: And what does this yield?

Answer: Let me give you one example of many. Three establishments of higher education in our republic, while doing 19 R & D projects for the country's economy, introduced, experimentally, a new system of material incentives for their staff.

They now expect a payoff of 8-9 roubles per rouble of all expenditures. If all of our investments were paid off that way, then the socio-economic development of our country would receive a new most powerful impetus - food for though thought Georgia and in the country as a whole. To date we have used the economic incentives for the acceleration of STP absolutely inadequately.

Question: What do you think about the following objections: If the operating restrictions on material incentives for R & D work and application of scientific and technical innovations are lifted, then a certain category of people will be getting extremly high incomes?

Answer: It is simply laughable to be afraid of this, what is involved is renumeration for work that is necessary for our society. The more so if such innovations pay off so well. In principle, I'm in general against any artificial 'ceilings' imposed on labour remuneration. One should not make too much money - the very combination of these words is unnatural and does not agree with our principle: From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. In any case, it is better to levy a progressive income tax on the highest incomes than to establish a 'ceiling'.

Question: The 12th Five-Year Plan will start in a few months' time. As decided at the April Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, it must become a turning point for achieving a serious acceleration of scientific and technical progress and of the country's entire socio-economic development. Which directions in scientific and technical progress will be the main ones in Georgia?

Answer: They will be finalized later on -- in the five-year plan, which is now being prepared. We are now introducing an assessment system in the republic so that the plan is scientifically substantiated and well balanced to the maximum. All projects and economic sectors are evaluated from the point of view of their effectiveness and contribution to the end economic result.

The further reduction of manual labour, the development of resources saving machinery and technology, the development of microelectronics, biotechnologies and other most progressive production fields will figure prominently in the five-year programme for the development of STP in Georgia. We also aspire for our republic making a befitting contribution to the implementation of the party's decisions in the next five-year period.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ALIYEV TOUR OF TATAR ASSR

PM251332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Efficiency, Deepening Intensification"]

[Text] The problems of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and improving the reliability and increasing the throughput capacity of the main railroad linking the center with the Urals were examined 21-23 June during a trip to Kazan along this important transport artery by G.A Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the city of Murom, Vladimir Oblast, he familiarized himself with the progress of work to rebuild and expand the switch plant. On completion of the work the enterprise will be the largest producer in the sphere of switches, on which the security and speed of train movements largely depend.

The country's main railroads have a great need for this output, yet the building schedule for the second stage of the Murom plant has been repeatedly undermined. The conference held by G.A. Aliyev defined specific measures for rectifying the prevailing situation. The need to complete the entire planned volume of work by the end of the year and commission the steel casting shop was stressed. The importance of accelerating the construction of a complex of purification installations was particularly noted.

G.A. Aliyev devoted great importance to the electrification of the Moscow-Kazan-Sverdlovsk line, which is intended to ensure smooth operations and increase the volume of freight handled over the entire length of the track. He visited the Arzamas railroad junction, talked with railroad workers, and inquired about their working and living conditions at Bobylskaya station in Gorkiy Oblast and at the Yudino marshalling yard and depot near Kazan. The state of affairs at the construction project, which stretches over almost 1,500 km, was analyzed at the conference held in Kazan. G.A. Aliyev stressed that the main shortcoming of the work being conducted is the lack of a comprehensive approach and inadequate attention to the creation of the corresponding infrastructure. The construction of locomotive depots, stations, housing, and other social and consumer projects is seriously lagging behind, which reduces the real return on capital investment and threatens to seriously complicate the forthcoming commissioning of the line. The Ministries of Railways and Transport Construction and other subunits participating in the building project were instructed to take additional measures to ensure the unconditional completion by 1987 of the entire range of work to electrify the Kazan line [napravleniye] G.A. Aliyev also visited the construction site of a road bridge across the Volga and the Kazan River port.

Taking part in the discussion of questions linked with improving the activity of the transport process were N.S. Konarev, minister of railways; V.A. Brezhnev, minister of transport construction; and senior officials from the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and number of ministries and departments.

G.A. Aliyev inquired about the prospects for increasing the output of consumer goods and improving their quality during his visit to the Krasnyy Luch cotton combine and the Ordzhonikidze Plant in Murom and the Tatarskiy Fur Association. He also visited stores and the Kazan market. It was stressed that under present-day conditions goods with high consumer qualities capable of qualitatively altering the structure of trade turnover are needed.

At the V.L. Ulyanov-Lenin Kazan University G.A. Aliyev met with the professional and teaching staff of the leading VUZ in the capital of Tataria. A businesslike and interested conversation was held on ways of further improving the higher education system and enhancing the efficiency of the scientific and technical potential of VUZ es.

During the meetings with the party and soviet aktiv of Tataria and Murom attention was devoted to the tasks facing Communists and all working people in preparing for and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and in struggling to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the directives of the party Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

G.A. Aliyev was accompanied on his tour by S.Ya. Igolkin, secretary of Vladimir Party Obkom; G.F. Kondryukov, chairman of Vladimir Oblispolkom; Yu. N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of Gorkiy Party Obkom; V.I. Semenov, chairman of Gorkiy Oblispolkom; V.S. Dergunov, secretary of Tatar Party Obkom; A.B. Bagautdinov, chairman of the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,; and I.Kh. Sadykov, chairman of the autonomous republic's Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES RESEARCH, EFFICIENCY

PM250940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Key to the Acceleration of our Growth"]

[Text] Our country has reached a point when it is the imperative of the time and a vital necessity to shift the economy onto the path of intensive development and to profoundly restructure planning and management and the entire economic mechanism. This is dictated both by the internal demands of the developed socialist society and by the complex international situation and the aggressive policy of imperialism, which forces us to make considerable efforts to ensure the motherland's defense capability and peace on earth.

Where is the lever for resolving such important and paramount tasks? The April Plenum of our party's Central Committee answered this question, formulating the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development by accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress. The conference on these questions that has just ended at the CPSU Central Committee was a real starting point for elaborating urgent measures which could open the way for new ideas, new machines and methods, and people who think and act creatively.

And it is a question not just of increasing the pace of growth of the national economy, but of more consistently and fully resolving social problems. "The party and the entire people," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report at the conference, "are faced with the task of overcoming negative tendencies and changing matters sharply for the better. Any other approach is ruled out. We cannot embark on the path of curtailing social programs. Society is faced with the urgent tasks of improving food supplies and increasing the production of goods and services for the people. It is important to continue to construct housing extensively, to improve health care, and to develop education, science, and culture." This is why we must sharply face up to science and why science itself must face up to the pressing needs and requirements of the people!

The conference discussed keenly and in a businesslike fashion a system of economic and organizational measures which would interest both scientists and workers of the national economy in the revolutionary renewal of equipment and technology and the elaboration and introduction of types which will sharply increase labor productivity and output quality, save materials and energy, and automate the production process.

It is only by implementing an effective system of incentives that we will be able to ensure that the experience of science-based production intensification accumulated in Moscow, Leningrad, and several other industrial centers is extended to all regions and the entire country, and that dozens of associations and hundreds of plants and institutions follow our industry's leaders such as the "Kriegenmash" and "Svetlana" Production Associations and the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Production Association.

It is difficult to achieve this goal. It requires a radical revision of the attitude of a whole range of ministries and departments to the scientific and technical renewal of their own sectors, of the attitude whereby the problems of their development are solved not by the introduction of new methods, but merely by new construction and requests to the state for more and more additional funds.

And yet many old enterprises in these sectors are awaiting modernization and retooling, devouring considerable funds for repairs and the renovation of facades while leaving the core of production untouched. The conference stated bluntly that our road does not lie with leaders who pursue such a policy and who count on again involving the country in huge and unjustified expense.

Retooling enterprises, saving resources, and sharply increasing output quality -- this is the path that our economy will follow and machine building must be the first to embark on this path. Microelectronics, computer equipment, and instrument building, the whole industry of information science, industrial lasers, and membrane and other waste-free or low-waste technologies are a subject of spcial concern.

All these are spheres directly linked with the forefront of world science and technology. They graphically display the typical feature of the contemporary fusion of research and production forces without fathoming the most profound fundamental principles of knowledge about matter and energy. In these conditions, the well-known idea of the practical relevance of fundamental ideas gains new meaning.

It is the duty of scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of republican and sector academies to be still more active in developing such ideas and conveying them to the national economy, to orient academic institutes toward the expansion of research with a technical thrust, and to increase their responsibility for the creation of the theoretical basis for fundamentally new types of equipment and technology.

Scientists in high education share this responsibility with academic science. Moreover, they are called on to train the young generation of research workers and engineers who will have to implement the strategy of scientific and technical progress laid down by the party in the near future, even tomorrow. And in this connection we cannot regard as satisfactory the situation which as taken shape with regard to engineering, technical, and scientific cadres. The conference stated that it is necessary to think out measures to increase public recognition of scientific and engineering work and step up creative principles in it, to encourage the better performance of work with fewer personnel, and on this basis to improve their level of pay.

The most acute problem, the "hottest spot" on the path from ideas to industrial series production is -- as is known -- the introduction of science and technology into practice. There are quite good examples in the country of the organizations of links between leading research collectives and industry. The experience of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Arc Welding Institute in creating comprehensive intersectorial scientific and technical centers is widely known. Scientists of the Belorussian Academy and the republic's VUZes organized the "Avtofiztekh" Association together with the motor vehicle builders. In the "Elektronika" Science and Production Complex, 16 Lithuanian academic and sector institutes, VUZes and enterprises are directing their efforts toward automating production and equipping it with the latest generation of equipment.

These progressive ways of bringing science and production closer together are distinguished by the striving to build "bridges" between them from both sides. However, the dissemination of such experience is hindered by the established practice of management and many obsolete paragraphs and instructions which run counter to the contemporary standard of development of productive forces and the integration of the country's scientific and production potential.

It is also hindered in a number of academic and in many educational institutions by the lack of a powerful and flexible experimental design base promptly supplied with everything necessary.

The conference sharply criticized sector science and many of its scientific research institutes. Though it concentrates the bulk of the resources and manpower allocated by the state for research, it still utilizes these resources and reserves wastefully and inefficiently on the whole. The intersectorial barriers hindering the implementation of comprehensive programs important to the whole of society are still a byword. In order to overcome these barriers it is necessary to get down to a major restructuring of the management of scientific and technical progress. It is no longer possible to limit ourselves to further attempts and individual experiments or initiatives, which are enthusiastically portrayed every time as a panacea for all ills; there is no substitute for untying the complex economic and social knots. It is necessary to switch to an integral system of management and administration that is comprehensively and consistently implemented. And even the major large-scale economic experiment, which more and more new sectors are now joining, merely plays the role of "reconnaissance in force" in the shaping of this system.

"We must start," the conference report says, "from the top echelons. We must implement in practice the Leninist idea of transforming Gosplan into a scientific economic organ bringing together major scientists and leading specialists. Qualitative indicators reflecting efficiency in the use of resources, the scale of renewal of output, and the growth of labor productivity on the basis of scientific and technical progress must occupy the leading place in the plans."

It is proposed to make the State Committee for Science and Technology responsible for monitoring the scientific and technical standard of sectors.

Since the main reserves for achieving top efficiency lie at the interfaces between sectors and require a comprehensive approach, the question of creating organs for the management of major economic complexes inevitably appears on the agenda. As a result, all day-to-day economic work is focused in the main production link -- in the association and at the enterprise. It is precisely in that link that the fate of scientific and technical progress is ultimately resolved. And special attention must be paid to creating favorable conditions for accelerating it at every enterprise, in every shop, and in every primary labor collective. Conditions must be created whereby they can themselves earn the funds for the improvement of the technical standard of production and, output quality and for social development and manage those funds independently. This could be helped, for instance, by an extension of the principles of the collective contract to the activity of associations and enterprises and the active creation of enlarged comprehensive financially autonomous teams.

The party proposes clear, scientifically substantiated measures to bring the organizational structure of and links between science and production into line with the contemporary development of the country's productive forces. This is not only an economic, but also a paramount social and political task, in resolving which party, trade uion, and Komsomol organizations and the organs of people's power -- soviets of all ranks -- are called on to play an important role.

That is why it would be incorrect to see the point of accelerating scientific and technical progress as consisting merely of new machines and methods or merely as new forms of production organization.

Even the most sophisticated machine remains just a collection of inert "metal" if a person's creative labor is not applied to it. The scientific and technical revolution is the fruit of man's hands and mind. And it is above all a revolution, a breakthrough in the minds and sentiments of all participants in production, from the highest to the lowest. It is therefore no accident that the conference at the Central Committee cited the human factor as the key factor in all changes. This is the "center of gravity" of all work aimed at implementing the tasks put forward by the party as it approaches its 27th congress.

We are faced with a mass of tasks -- innovative, large-scale, and difficult tasks. This crucial turning point in the country's life demands from each of us great thought, intensive work, tremendous self-discipline, awareness, and organization. We must have and do have the strength and firmness to fulfill what has been planned and to ensure that our words coincide with our deeds.

CELEBRATIONS PLANNED FOR UN, PEACE YEAR

LD261653 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The Soviet people widely observe the remarkable anniversary, the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations Organization [UNO]. In this connection, the mass media cite Mikhail Gorbachev's words that the Soviet Union has always attached and attaches much significance to the UNO as an effective instrument of peace and is prepared to take new steps so that equitable democratic principles on which the UNO was founded 40 years ago should be firmly established in the practice of international relations.

Published in the press today is Andrey Gromyko's message to UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar (Andrey Gromyko signed the UN Charter on behalf of the Soviet Union in 1945). The message stresses that it is a duty of the UNO of all its members to be exerting every effort so that the aspirations of the peoples become reality. As to the Soviet Union, it has been and remains true to its signature under the UN Charter.

In accordance with the recommendations of the UN General Assembly, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet formed in February 1985 a commission for holding in the Soviet Union of the Year of the UNO and the International Peace Year. The commission includes chairmen of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet (the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities), members of the USSR Government, ministers of union republics. The commission also includes heads of the biggest public organizations of the USSR, among them trade unions, the Komsomol, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet United Nations Association, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

The plan of functions for the holding in the Soviet Union of the United Nations Year and the International Peace Year envisages a number of functions devoted to the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter. Taking part in them are representatives of the public, the diplomatic corps, Soviet and foreign journalists.

A meeting of the commission for the holding in the Soviet Union of the United Nations Year and the International Peace Year took place on 26 June. Andrey Gromyko spoke at the meeting.

A number of functions will be held in August 1985 in the framework of international actions for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

And finally, numerous functions are planned for October 1985. A celebration meeting is planned to be held in Moscow on 24 October, the anniversary of the UN foundation. A regular United Nations Week for Disarmament (24-31 October 1985) will be held under the signboard of the United Nations Year. Lectures devoted to the 40th anniversary of the UNO and the Soviet Union's contribution to the activity of that international organization will be held in higher education establishments. Reports about the UNO exhibitions of books and photographs will take place in palaces of culture, libraries, clubs of cities and villages. Numerous scientific forums on the UN themes are held through the year. Books about the UNO and the Soviet Union's struggle for peace, disarmament and cooperation are brought out. Jubilee postage stamps will be issued and a commemorative medal will be instituted.

TASS REPORTS CONVICTION, CONFESSION OF ZIONIST

LD261937 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Valentinov writes:

Some of the Western mass media, using provocative reports of shady authors, have been conducting during the past few months a slanderous campaign over the trial of Dmitriy Shapiro on criminal charges. They have managed to involve in that campaign certain serior officials.

The trial of Dmitriy Shapiro ended in an open court session in Moscow today. He was charged with a criminal offense under Article 190 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The indictment charged him with the propagation of patently false allegations beshmirching the Soviet state and the socialist system. The guilt of Dmitriy Shapiro was fully proved in court.

Dmitriy Shapiro pleaded guilty. He wrote a public statement describing how a few years previously he had made the acquaintance of a group of people, among them Fulmakht, Kosharovski, Khasin, Edelshtein and the Kholmyansky brothers. Taking orders from representatives of foreign Zionist organisations coming to Moscow, they propagated slanderous materials about the Soviet state, claiming, in particular, that there was anti-Semitism in the USSR and urging Soviet Jews to go to Israel. Some of those materials were smuggled out to the West. Those activities were paid for from abroad with parcels and money, including foreign currency.

Dmitriy Shapiro admits in his statement that the slanderous materials concocted and propagated by his associates and himself within the country were used to incited people to commit anti-social acts of provocation. Abroad -- in the USA, Israel and other capitalist countries -- those materials were used to organize anti-Soviet campaigns. One of those "documents" was, in particular, an appeal to the West "to protect Soviet Jews from persecution and to save them from extermination".

Dmitriy Shapiro admitted that staff members of the U.S., British and Dutch Embassies egged them on in those actions and named those diplomats. Much interest in slanderous information, according to Shapiro, was displayed by some foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow. Shapiro also described some of the meetings he had.

"A certain Gafni, who in April 1984, on orders from the Russian desk of the Israeli foreign ministry, met some of my acquaintances whom I named during the investigation, instructed them in the following way: Israel needs from you concrete actions demonstrating that the Soviet Jews want to leave the USSR and that they are repressed by the authorities. Jews must take risks and make sacrifices to show how bad their life in the USSR is."

Similar demands were made at Grechanovskiy's flat by Monica Fired, who had come to Moscow as a member of the Israeli delegation to the International Geological Congress. "I was translating from Hebrew at the gathering in Kholmyanskiy's flat the anti-Soviet speeches of Hasiya Boshwitz, Raymon Kempfer and Sara Kunin from Israel."

"I have realised that I have actually become an enemy of Soviet power," Dmitriy Shapiro said. "I deeply repent my crime. I have revised my views. I regret having fallen victim to the foreign Zionists. I have been used for anti-Soviet purposes which are alien to me. I would like my former friends to make the same conclusion as well. I will under no circumstances ever commit anti-Soviet actions again."

The article of the criminal code which is relevant to Shapiro's crime envisions a prison term of up to three years but in view of Dmitriy Shapiro's sincere repentance, the court ruled to release him from detention and to suspend his sentence.

AFP Report

AU261454 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 26 (AFP) -- Jewish dissident Dan Shapiro, a Hebrew teacher, went on trial here today accused of anti-state slander, dissident sources said.

He was arrested in January after petitioning the Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet parliament -- along with six other activists for emigration rights for Soviet Jews. The petition also urged release of imprisoned 'refusniks" -- citizens who oppose the Soviet system.

Mr. Shapiro, who has a heart condition according to his family, faces three years in prison if found guilty. He first requested a visa for Israel in 1983.

Relatives attended today's hearing, but Western correspondents were barred as about a dozen militia and plain-clothes police guarded the court.

Last February, Mr. Shapiro's father, Aleksander, had asked then-Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko for permission for himself and his son to go to Israel.

KIRGIZ OBKOM NAMES NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD270853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] An Issyk-Kylskiy Obkom plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party [CP] today examined an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Masaliyev from the post of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his confirmation as an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Dzhumagulov was elected first secretary of Issyk-Kulskip party obkom; he worked as secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz CP.

KURGAN OBKOM NEW FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

PM261310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Kurgan, 25 Jun -- A plenum of Kurgan CPSU Obkom was held today to examine an organizational question. The plenum relieved F.K. Knyazev of his duties at first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

A.N. Plekhanov, who has been working as a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of the Kurgan party obkom.

YE. Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

GRAIN IMPORTS DISCUSSED, U.S. IMPORTS NOTED

WA271710 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Karalew under the rubric "Facts Against Fabrications" (Novosti Press Agency for ZVYAZDA): "Lie About USSR Grain Imports"]

[Text] Soviet purchases of grain abroad are one of the favorite bourgeois propaganda topics. This subject is also constantly harped on in Western radio broadcasts beamed at a Soviet audience as well as in the press in the Western countries.

For the most part Soviet grain imports are utilized as "proof" of the anti-Soviet propaganda thesis which claims that agriculture in the USSR is in a "state of crisis." Attempting to influence their audience, Western propagandists claim that Soviet citizens "have to eat foreign bread," etc. For example, in discussing Soviet purchases made in 1972, a poor harvest year, former U.S. secretary of state H. Kissinger states in his memoirs that "the Soviet Union had literally no other choice: it was either purchase our grain at market prices or be threatened with mass hunger in that country."

What are such statements actually worth, and what is the true state of affairs?

A Widespread Practice

First of all we must emphasize that the purchase of goods and raw materials for their manufacture is by no means the "exclusive privilege" of the Soviet Union but a widespread practice regularly followed by almost every country in the world, including those which possess a highly-developed agriculture.

Speaking specifically of grain exports, the USSR imports primarily feed grain, meeting its own food grain needs even in the poorest harvest years. In addition, we use grain imports as a supplementary, by no means as a principal source. For example, in 1976 the USSR purchased from the United States, Canada, Argentina, France, and Hungary approximate 21 million tons of grain at a cost of 2.2 billion rubles, with a Soviet domestic harvest that year of

223.8 million tons. Supplementing our own feed grain resources, only in the imagination of anti-Soviet circles do these imports appear as a means of rescue, in order to avoid the "threat of mass hunger." The problem of hunger was resolved long ago in this country and by no means with the assistance of foreign purchases but rather on the basis of a consistent agrarian policy and ensuring of affordable retail prices.

Today the United States and Canada are practically the only countries which meet their own feed grain requirements, while the majority of other countries purchase feed grain. In 1978, for example, Japan purchased 12.6 million tons of corn and 3.4 million tons of wheat from the United States, while such a small country as the Netherlands bought 2.9 million tons of grain and 4.9 million tons of soybeans. It is scarcely likely that one can hear in the broadcasts of Western "voices" the slightest mention of the fact that Western Europe imports more feed than the Soviet Union.

Even the United States also imports substantial amounts of raw and processed foodstuffs! According to UN figures, in 1980 U.S. imports totaled 18.5 billion dollars (including 930,000 tons of meat). Overall approximately 10 percent of products consumed in the United States are imported from abroad. That same year the FRG imported more than 18 billion dollars worth, while Soviet imports totaled 14.4 billion dollars (including 800,000 tons of meat and meat products). We should note that 1980 was by no means the best year for our agriculture.

This Soviet Union operates in the world market not only as an importer but also as an exporter of farm products, including grain. For example, in the 30-year period after the war it exported almost 150 million tons of grain, for the most part to the socialist countries. According to estimates by Soviet experts, in the future the USSR can become a considerably larger grain exporter by expanding the growing of feed crops and releasing wheat resources for export (especially hard and strong varieties), in the production of which it surpasses every country in the world, including the United States.

Comparisons They Avoid

Voice of America and other U.S. radio broadcast centers which beam broadcasts to socialist countries are constantly citing figures which demonstrate the great efficiency of agriculture in the United States. In particular, they state that the average grain yield in that country frequently exceeds 40 quintals per hectare, while corn yields run as high as 70 quintals.

Those are high yields indeed. A good deal of the credit for this must go to the American farmers, the sophistication of their farming practices, and the employment of high-quality equipment. But that is only one side of the coin. The fact is that corn comprises more than half of the total grain grown in the United States. This high-yield crop is particularly widespread in that country due to its natural and climatic conditions, and the corn harvest exerts a powerful influence on the overall level of grain yields in the United States. Conditions in this country, on the other hand, impose rigid limits on the growing of corn -- both as regards yields, and particularly possibilities

of expanding corn acreage. At the same time we consistently produce higher winter wheat yields than the United States.

Unquestionably it would be wrong to blame all our problems and difficulties with agriculture on climate and weather. Nevertheless this sector of the economy is essentially so closely bound to natural conditions that they cannot be ignored. This is true of any country. Nobody would call Australia -- one of the biggest suppliers of grain to the world market -- an agriculturally backward country. But when a severe drought began there in 1983, Australian farmers were able to gather in only half the harvest of the preceding year -- only 8 million tons.

In other words bad weather leads to poor results both in this country and elsewhere. The essential point, however, is that the climatic factor affects our agriculture considerably more powerfully and more often than the majority of other countries, including the United States. While in the United States land with a mean annual temperature of +5 degrees Centigrade comprises approximately 10 percent of total acreage under crops, the figure is 60 percent for the Soviet Union. In turn 60 percent of land in use in the United States receives more than 700 millimeters of rainfall annually, while the figure is only 1 percent in the USSR. In the United States inadequate-moisture areas (less than 300 millimeters annual rainfall) are not farmed, while in the USSR two thirds of all crop acreage lies in areas of insufficient as well as unstable rainfall.

U.S. expert (Dzh. Havelka), comparing grain production in the USSR and in the northern region of the United States, where natural conditions are closest to Soviet conditions, noted that in the period 1967-1975 this U.S. region substantially surpassed crop yields in the USSR (by 80 percent). (Havelka) emphasizes, however, that these differences are due in large degree to high corn yields. When grain yield in northern areas is adjusted taking into account an aggregate of various factors and comparison is limited to crops common to both countries (wheat, barley, oats, rye), a quite different picture emerges. In this case the difference between grain yields on the northern plains of the United States and that in the USSR decreases from 10 quintals per hectare to less than 1 quintal. At the same time U.S. experts stress that in spite of some helioclimatic similarities between the principal agricultural areas in the USSR, the northern plains in the United States and the Canadian prairies, there still exist very substantial differences between them: in the USSR the warmest regions are very drought-prone, while the growing season in abundant-rainfall regions is very short.

Naturally such a structural analysis is disadvantageous and hence of no interest to Western propaganda. It prefers to utilize undifferentiated figures in order to attempt with their assistance to bolster its theses about the superiority of an agriculture based on "free enterprise" over socialist agriculture.

Lessons of the Embargo

In considering its position as a grain supplier to the world market, the United States has long viewed this export as an instrument of political

pressure on other countries. In 1976, for example, a presidential commission on agricultural policy was established, which proceeded to coordinate the activities of the various agencies (Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Treasury, State Department, National Security Council, CIA) which take part in determining matters connected with grain export.

Believing its own propaganda myths about the "great dependence" of the USSR on grain imports, and considering the fact that U.S. grain comprised more than two thirds of these imports in 1979, in 1980 Washington announced an embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan. And the White House officially declared that this action "is aimed at exerting an adverse effect on the entire Soviet people, hindering a rise in their standard of living and, in particular, affecting their food consumption."

Within a few months, however, practically all Western experts noted that the grain embargo had failed to achieve its objective, that the USSR, utilizing domestic resources as well as foreign-trade channels, had demonstrated that all efforts to blackmail it had no chance of success. On the other hand the embargo had hurt the interests of the United States. During the 16 months of the embargo losses to American farmers exceeded 3 billion dollars, while the total amount of losses to the U.S. economy was estimated at 20 billion dollars. A report on problems of East-West trade relations prepared in 1982 by the members of an influential trilateral commission -- (R.Ruza) (United States), (A. Gutowski) (FRG) and M. Matsukawa (Japan) -- stated: "As for the policy of embargo on grain shipments to the USSR, experience has shown that the USSR successfully overcame the difficulties, while the United States encountered great difficulties in seeking alternative markets...."

The embargo was lifted in 1981. This was dictated in part by domestic political considerations (an attempt to gain the farmers' support in future elections) and in part by economic considerations. Loss of its position in the Soviet market, damaging in and of itself, threatened to undermine the reputation of the United States in the international market in general. And this was having serious consequences for U.S. foreign trade as a whole, as the United States was experiencing difficulties in exporting manufactured goods and therefore was dependent to a great degree precisely on the export of raw agricultural goods. It was by no means coincidental that in the fall of 1983 the White House hastened to reject the idea of a new grain embargo which was being strongly advocated by U.S. "hawks" in connection with the act of provocation involving the South Korean airliner.

A Policy Aimed at Achieving Self-Sufficiency

The Soviet Union has no intentions of declining to utilize the advantages of international division of labor, including in the agroindustrial domain. At the same time the Food Program proceeds from the need gradually to reduce imports from the capitalist countries and to increase the Soviet Union's degree of self-sufficiency in agricultural products.

As for the comparative effectiveness of grain production, and corn in particular, in areas close in their natural conditions to counterpart areas in

the United States, yields are comparable with those achieved by U.S. agriculture. In Moldavia, for example, since 1980 the average corn yield has increased by 10.3 quintals per hectare. As a result a 60-quintal yield is no rarity for many farms in this republic, while contract workforces are harvesting 110-120 quintal yields from irrigated land.

Measures which are being taken to improve the structure of capital investment in agriculture, to reduce losses, more fully to meet requirements in machinery and equipment, to improve the system of management of the agroindustrial complex, and to develop initiative and broaden the independence of farm operations are already producing substantial results. And many Western experts, endeavoring to make an objective evaluation of Soviet agroindustrial potential, are acknowledging this fact. At the end of the 1970's a series of reports on the Soviet economy presented to the U.S. Congress Joint Committee on Economics noted a "sharp increase in agricultural production" in the Soviet Union. At that same time a group of American scholars from the Stanford Research Institute and the University of Pennsylvania reached the conclusion that the USSR has the capability to achieve a substantial increase in grain production and in the near future will be able to put an end to the grain shortage. Finally, a report entitled "Global Forecast to the Year 2000," prepared for the President by a group of respected U.S. experts, also stresses that the USSR is making a considerable effort to boost grain harvests.

In any case attempts by bourgeois propagandists to utilize our grain purchases abroad to back up their claims of a "crisis" in Soviet agriculture and its "dependence" on these shipments are totally and entirely groundless.

COSMOS-1664 LAUNCHED TO EXPLORE SPACE

LD270720 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1664" artifical earth satellite, the next in turn, was launched Wednesday [26 June] in the Soviet Union for the continuation of space exploration. It was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 90.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 405 km, the minimal distance -- 207 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally.

'INTERCOSMOS' COOPERATION, EXPERIMENTS DETAILED

LD262146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 jun (TASS) -- Research work which is being carried out at the "Intercosmos" international testing ground at Dubna near Moscow is aimed at considerably simplifying space communications ground stations and to substantially improve the throughput capability of satellite systems.

It is here, a TASS correspondent was told by USSR Deputy Minister of Communications Yuriy Zubarev, that an important task of space communications -- the mastering of new frequency bands -- is being tackled through the joint efforts of scientists and specialists of the socialist countries. The program provides for the integrated study of the proliferation of radio waves: how various atmospheric phenomena, for example, storm-clouds and ordinary clouds, affect them, and what needs to be done to eliminate the effect of unfavorable factors on the work of space communications.

Just one operator works in the hall where the experimental equipment has been set up. The apparatus is operated by remote control. All the information is fed not only into the instruments set up here, but is also transmitted by a space route to a computer center in the GDR. Any shortcoming in the computer's work does not mean a loss of data accumulated over a long period of time, Yuriy Zubarv explained. A machine in the GDR is operating at the same time. Research workers can systematically exchange results.

Each participating country in the "Intercosmos" program is making its own contribution to the common cause, the deputy minister noted. For example, Hungarian and Polish specialists have manufactured measuring equipment, and their Bulgarian colleagues, receiving and transmitting devices. A light, compact and convenient space ground station, which can be easily transported in a container, has been created in Czechoslovakia. We believe that there is a future for such stations. And their name, "Friendship" ["Druzhba"], is a symbolic one, which meets the spirit of the community.

COSMONAUTS, SCIENTIST DISCUSS JOINT SPACE EXPLORATION

LD241802 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 24 June carries a 15-minute report by Petr Pelekhov on the contrasting aims of Soviet and U.S. space exploration and research. He opens his report by noting the activities of the cosmonauts who are currently providing information aboard the Soyuz T-13 on the coordinates of a large concentration of plankton in the North Atlantic, the character and direction of dust storms over the Mediterranean, and the unusually thick layer of silver clouds. He contrasts this research with the "Discovery" flight which is conducting research on the "star wars" program.

Pelekhov reveals that he interviewed Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who went into space aboard the Soyuz T-13 on 6 June, and whose activities he noted previously. Pelekhov says that the two cosmonauts, during that interview, had expressed their belief that space exploration should not be used for military purposes, but rather, to serve mankind.

The report continues with a statement by Cosmonaut Makarov, a veteran of the Soviet space program. He says that space weapons, which are supposed to deflect an attack are in fact aggressive, in spite of appearances. He notes that because of these weapons, the Soviet Union is being pushed into a technological race, so that the resources needed for the economy are diverted. Markarov believes it is very attractive to think that there will be peaceful spin-offs from the development of this technology. He says: "I have been working on the peaceful use of space for 25 years, and yet when you peruse the technical reports on how they are proposing to build Star Wars, it can appear seductive from the engineering creativity point of view. I would not even discount this insignificant thing in such an extremely dangerous affairs. It's very important." He continues asserting that we must keep demonstrating the "star wars" is pushing the world to the edge of the precipice. And adds that although naturally all scientific developments contain potential military applications, so these were thought of when space exploration began. He says that although military men are involved, they are involved only in peaceful research.

Makarov believes that only when the monstrosity of "star wars" has been crushed can space be used for the rational benefit of mankind. In this connection he turns to the Soviet space program, which, he says, has been working on extending its manned flights so that men will be able to visit Mars. This, he notes, requires a huge amount of money, though not as much as "star wars," and technological development. Makarov refers to other plans requiring international cooperation, including the plans for using solar energy on earth, or for a huge radiotelescope that will have one part on Earth, and the other a couple of million kilometers away and will work together. This project, he says, will cost nothing in comparison with "star wars." Makarov continues: "It is possible to risk attempting this alone as we have already shown that we can accomplish much alone; however, it is quite obvious that is ridiculous, and wrong." Makarov concludes by noting that space can be used for disarmament or for the arms race.

Pelekhov then gives examples of international cooperation that has already taken place.

(Valeriy Leonidovich Brasukov) corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, director of the Vernadkiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, is then heard. He says that at a conference (?in Houston) this March, U.S. scientists displayed much interest in Soviet research. (Brasukov) notes that they wanted to take part in the planetary exploration not only passively, by receiving the signals from Venus themselves, but by suggesting large-scale joint experiments, such as establishing moon bases, studying Mars, and so on. He continues: "They are very interested in such cooperation because it has transpired that the Soviet program is significantly ahead of the American one in the study of near-earth planets. Practically all of the experiments which we are conducting, have conducted, or plan to conduct are being planned by American specialists as well, but with a lag of 2-4 years. Thus, they are extremely interested in reaching our level and working together." Brasukov concludes by stating that there currently is not as much cooperation as there might be because, according to him, the Americans broke the agreement. He says that the cooperation currently amounts only to an exchange of information and ideas, and asserts that proper agreements are needed.

CSCE STATES NOTIFIED OF 'CAUCASUS-85' EXERCISES

LD262028 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- As earlier reported, an exercise of the forces of the Transcaucasian Military District codenamed "Caucasus-85" will be held from July 15 to 21, 1985, in the area of Rustavi, Akstafa, Tsiteli-Tskaro and Sagaredzho. The total number of troops involved in the exercise will be around 25,000.

In keeping with the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet side on June 24 sent corresponding notifications to the states participating in the Helsinki conference.

Invitations to send observers to the exercise were forwarded to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Hellenic Republic, the Italian Republic, Spain, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Malta, the Portuguese Republic and the Turkish republic.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING

PM251830 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel A. Malyy report: "District Military Council Held"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasas Military District -- A session of the Red Banner Transcaucasas Military District Military Council has examined the question of the state of defense and measures to further improve it. Lieutenant General A. Nastoburko, district civil defense and measures to further improve it. Lieutenant General A. Nastoburko, district deputy commander of civil defense and chief of the district civil defense directorate, delivered a report.

Taking part in the work of the military council were E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; K. Bagirov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee; K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee; and also the chairmen of the Transcaucasus republics' Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers; and other party and soviet workers.